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ESTABLISHED 1818.

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B.I. BRITANNIA	6925	J. L. Parfitt ..... 16th Octr.
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ..... 23rd "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews .. 30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ..... 6th Nov.
B.I.EGYPT	8000	P. F. Briscoe ..... 13th "
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ..... 20th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5162	W. A. Wheler .. 27th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ..... 4th Dec.
R.INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester. 11th "
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ..... 18th "
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Bombay, 25th Aug., 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	16th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCK to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	2nd Nov.

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FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,698 tons, on the 12th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 14th Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd Oct.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 14th Oct.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

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CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeManbeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

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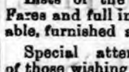

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.

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TUESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1897.
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
BE AMAZED! BE AMUSED!!
EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT
BY
PROFESSOR ZIO,
Assisted by MADAME ODELO, the LADY of IRON NERVE.
THE MARVELLOUS MAN.

Whose Champion Fancy Lightning Rifle Shots and Back Shots have been acknowledged by the Press and Public of all parts of the World to be the Infallible wonder!

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Most Marvellous Revelations ever witnessed will be made!

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PERFORMANCE COMMENCES at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and CO.

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Y. M. C. A. APOLLO BUNDER.
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON THE EYE.
WEDNESDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, AT 8-45 P.M.
Lecturer Mr. E. H. AITKEN.
Well-known as "Kha" the Author of "Behind the Bungalow," etc.
Chairman, Rev. R. M. GRAY, M.A.
Open to all. Collection on behalf of Association Funds.

NOTICE.

RE-ESTATE OF RAO BAHADUR PURBHUDAS KISSONDAS MODI, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of RAO BAHADUR PURBHUDAS KISSONDAS MODY, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on the 6th day of August, 1896, leaving a Will with a Codicil thereto incorporating the lists referred to therein, Probate whereof was on the 1st day of October, 1897, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Messrs. MANECKLAL JAMNADAS, CHUBILDAS PURSHOTUMDAS, and PREMCOREBAI widow of the said deceased, the Executors and Executrix respectively named in the said Will and Codicil, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, in writing their names, addresses and particulars of their claims against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of October, 1897, after that date the said Executors and Executrix will proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors and Executrix shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having propert belonging to him are required to pay their debts or to hand over such property to the said Executors and Executrix.—Dated this 11th day of October, 1897.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI,
Attorneys for the Executors and Executrix.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1897, at 3-0 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1897.
2. To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th October, 1897, up to 30th October, 1897, both days inclusive.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TALAKCHAND and SHAPURJI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

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CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CLOVE STEMS, DRAGGON BLOOD, SCALE, IRON TREASURY, etc.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re-Fazulbhoy Mehrally Chinoy and Goolam Hoosein Mehrally Chinoy, trading under the name of Fazulbhoy Mehrally Chinoy in Bombay, Calcutta and Muscat, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 218, Samuel Street (Khoja Mohollia), consisting of 419 packages clove stems, 3 cases draggon blood, tortoise and mother-o'-pearl shells, gunda horns, scale and weights, iron treasury, clock, cupboard, chair, empty mehta boxes, beds and pillows, carpet, old harness, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 12th October, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF WHITE, GREY, AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Madhowji Kalidas—

12 bales chhoties.

On account of the concerned—

1	case	247	pieces leno checks.
1	"	124	"
1	"	24	" cotton coating.
1	"	12	"
1	"	65	" prints, sample pieces.
1	"	129	" coloured handkerchiefs, 20" by 30".
3	"	180	" cambric prints.
1	"	60	" coloured ground prints 30½" by 48 yards.
1	"	18	" red and yellow gigum, 23" by 62 yards.

SALE OF WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

On account of the concerned.

5	boxes	pale sherry.
5	"	pale gold sherry.
5	"	porwine.
10	cases,	each 4 dozen quarts beer.
3	" "	8 " pints pale ale.
3	" "	8 " Bass's India ale.
8	"	each 4 dozen bottles light bitter ale.
2	"	each 7 dozen pints " "
4	"	each 4 dozen bottles stout.

9 boxes liliaged champagne.

A lot of loose bottles and pints of champagne of different known brands.

26 cases, each 4 dozen quarts of Dreher's beer.

9	"	"	pints "
50	boxes	brandy.	

SALE OF GLASS MANDOLINES, OIL PAINTINGS, LAMPS, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms:—

10 pieces glass mandolines, specially made to meet the demands of the trying climate of India. They are made of glass, therefore cannot give way as is the case with ordinary wooden ones; handsomely decorated. A good opportunity for any one wanting a good instrument.

Also a consignment of oil paintings of various sceneries, with hand some gilt frames.

A lot of K. O. hanging, table, and wall lamps, in varieties.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October, 1897. Auctioneers.

NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the 20th October, 1897, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1897.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 20th October, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.
His Attorneys.
Bombay, 2nd October 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

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GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

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Agency of every description undertaken.

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FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House in the Reporter General's Department, a few COPIES of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for the official year 1896-97.

Price per Copy Rs. 4-8.

A. WOOD,
For Commissioner of Customs.
Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce.
Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

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One new English built C under-spring CANCELANDOW, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One new English built half C spring Vis-a-Vis, with India rubber tyres, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDOWS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle. Acting Agent.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 5
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 28	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 19
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5
Second do.	"	3-8
Third do.	"	2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... As. 2 per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As.	2 per line.
Second do.	"	1½ "
Third do.	"	1" "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0
Each succeeding line	"	0-2

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	R...	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,345
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	125
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	90
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	6 pr. ct.	£20½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank					
Indiafa	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kamathee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowsuggur City Press & Mnstg. Co. Ld	250	200	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	137½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	192½
Colaba	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
East India	600	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
English Press and Mnstg.	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	35
French	150	5,000	500	25+80	1,000
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Khanganum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	136½
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Maha sabha Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahsolpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	700	500	500	53	70
Marzanillo	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	493
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	367½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Bemar	1,200	600	500	dvd Rs60	670
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	35	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Seasons	200	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Steel	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	9 9	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Vikart	...	600	10	dvd Rs65	1,120
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad st y.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all	...	535
Anglo-Indian	1,348	...	00	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,030
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	8 per ct.	75
Bombay Industrial	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	5 95
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		990
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	740
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,715
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	785
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,003
Coimbatore S, P and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	580
Cocks Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	535xd
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	995
Dawd Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	525
India Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	409	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	980
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	660
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullenghe	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,555
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	505
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Indo-China Manufacturing Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
Jam Cotton Ginning Co.	1,100	500	500	20	555
Jubilee Mill	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khanagum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,000	100	103	dvd Rs.10	250xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Madhavji United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,300
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,450
Mazagon	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Monarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,170
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	320
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	980
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,225
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	950
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	940
Southern India	1,800	500	500	15	197½
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	350
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	900
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	660
Swadeshi Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	300	dvd Rs.15	650
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Venishanker Lukhmidhur Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	780
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	240
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	142
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,800	2,500	1,500	300	6,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,625
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	56
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	480	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	210xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	3,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Larkins & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	170
Lyder Hotels Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Lyder Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Royal Govt. Life Office	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Spec Co.,	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Shipping	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	467½xd
Co.,	1,000	100	100	5	60
Co.,	2,000	500	500	60	1,055
Co.,	1,500	100	100	135	158
	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28 xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

	Rs. 24-10
	" 24-2 Nomi.
	" 24-7
	" 24-5
	" 24-8
	" 24-6
	" 15-8
	" 15-7
	" 72-12
	" 72-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 6-7m., 11-53a. Low water, 5-45m., 5-43a.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor from Poona.
Gaiety Theatre, Professor Zilo's performances, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—In consequence of misconnection of train at Raichore, mails for Madras will not be received in Bombay to-day.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated during the month of September last was 4,097, the daily average being 136. The number of new patients was 715.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated in the dispensary during the month of September last was 1,004, of whom 382 were new admissions—207 males, 72 females, and 103 children. The average daily attendance was 61·70.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 this evening. Business:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) A short paper on Indigenous Vegetable, Diaphoretics and Diuretical by Dr. L. B. Dhargaiker. (3) To transact such other business as may be brought forth by the honorary secretaries.

THEFT ON BOARD A GOVERNMENT VESSEL.—Alexander Cipion De Souza, head butler on board H. M. S. Tennaserim, has reported to the police that on the *morning* of the 7th instant he placed currency notes, of the value of Rs. 370, in a box, which he placed in a drawer in his cabin along with the key. On opening the box, on the 9th instant, he found the money missing.

REPORTED THEFT IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.—Mr. H. Gill, an electrician, employed in the Government Dockyard, and residing in a boarding-house at Apollo Street, has reported to the police that on the 4th instant he placed in a box Rs. 300 in currency notes, and kept the box in a cupboard, which he then locked. On Saturday he opened the cupboard, when, to his surprise, he found the box open, and the money stolen. The box and the cupboard had apparently been opened by means of duplicate keys.

SPECULATORS BLOCKING UP A THOROUGHFARE.—Inspector Walker, yesterday, brought up fifteen Marwaris, brokers, and speculators, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on the charge of blocking up a thoroughfare and hindering public traffic. The accused were among the large crowd of their colleagues who, in spite of repeated warnings from the police, continued to carry on their avocation of speculation near Marwari Bazaar. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

KNOCKED DOWN AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Ramlal Bhieka, aged twenty-five years, a labourer employed in the engineering department, in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops, at Parel, and residing at the Elphinstone. On Sunday afternoon, the deceased and two other labourers were working at the points, near the Falkland Road Bridge, fixing a pin into the rod of the points, which passes under the up-line. About half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, an up-train, in charge of a Parsee driver, came up, and as soon as the engine had passed under the Falkland Road Bridge, the driver noticed the deceased attempting to cross the line in front of the engine, about four yards off. The driver at once put on the brake, but before he could pull up the engine knocked the deceased down, fracturing his head and left arm. He was picked up unconscious, and died within a few minutes after the occurrence. The driver in his evidence stated that the deceased was so close to the engine when he attempted to cross the line in front of it, that it was not possible for him to avoid the unfortunate accident. There was no time for him to whistle for the deceased, and that he pulled up about ten yards away from the spot. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE BY A CENTENARIAN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Moulvie Ulla Valla valad Syed Mahomed Shah, a Mahomedan, aged 105 years, residing with his son, in New Kazee Street. The deceased, it appears, was at one time a teacher to Hindustani, but on account of his growing debility and weakness, consequent upon the old age, he gave up that profession. For eighteen years he had been suffering from a severe pain in the bladder, and was treated at the J. J. Hospital as an out-door patient. The malady increased in severity as years rolled on, and the deceased appeared to have been quite disgusted of his life. On Saturday afternoon he again complained of the malady, and refused to take his meal. Syed Mahomed Ulla, the deceased's son, deposed that on that afternoon he went out to give tuition in Hindustani, leaving his old father alone in the house. On his return home, at 10-30 p.m., he found his father lying in his bed in a pool of blood, quite unconscious, with three wounds on the abdomen, the intestines protruding. The wounds appeared to have been self-inflicted by means of a razor, which was afterwards found lying in a water-closet, stained with fresh blood. The police were informed, and the deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the house-surgeon on examination discovered an incised wound, about four inches in length, across the lower region of the abdomen, and also two other superficial wounds on the same place. The deceased grew worse, and died on the following day. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

PROTRACTED ILLNESS AND SUICIDE.—On Sunday, one Kalidas Purmanand, a Bania, aged about thirty years, lately a servant in the employ of Messrs. Khimchund Oodhowji and Company, cloth merchant, of Withalwady, committed suicide by taking a quantity of opium in consequent of his protracted illness. From an inquiry, held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of the deceased, in a warehouse, at the Victoria Dock, where the body of the deceased had been found, it appears that Kalidas, who had no fixed place of residence, used to attend the docks to take delivery of goods belonging to his master and also recovered outstandings due to his master's firm. On Saturday morning, deceased met his cousin, and complained to him that for the last few days he had been suffering from difficulty of breathing, and yet he attended his work every day. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the deceased recovered Rs. 700 due from several persons, and went to his master's firm, where he entered the amount in the cash-book. He then told one of his masters, named Ameerchund Dewchand, that he did not feel well and asked for leave to go home, which was granted. As Kalidas did not return to work on the following day, his master sent for the cousin of the deceased and asked him to make inquiry about him. About a quarter to 9 o'clock that morning, in consequence of information received, the Victoria Dock, on opening the place, noticed the body of the deceased lying in one of the passages. He immediately informed the police, and on examining the place a tin-box, containing a small quantity of opium, some leaves, and a piece of paper with small bits of sweetmeat were found lying near the body, which smelt strongly of opium. The deceased's master, in his evidence, stated that the deceased was not addicted to the use of any narcotic, nor was he in any pecuniary or other difficulties. He was a well-behaved servant, and never showed his intention of committing suicide. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The wedding of Mr. D. G. Ommanney (son of the late Mr. F. G. Ommanney, Walmer, Kent), was celebrated here with great eclat, on Wednesday last. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. I. M. Cotgrave, Deputy Collector of Customs. The marriage ceremony was performed in St. James' Church, by the Rev F. N. Hill, M. A., Senior Presidency Chaplain. All the European ladies and gentlemen of the station were present. The road leading to the Church was decorated with flags and festoons, and the rank-and-file of the police were posted on both sides the road at fifty paces interval under Mr. Chief Constable Charles Adams (formerly of the Bombay Rifles). The happy couple left for Matheran Hill, for the honeymoon, by the afternoon train on the same day.—It is stated, that on the return of Mr. F. F. Austin, Superintendent of Police, Thana, Mr. W. A. Du Bois will be appointed to act as Superintendent of Police in the Nassick District, in place of Mr. H. M. Gibbs, who intends to proceed on leave to England. Rao Saheb Shivram Gungadhar Mandlick has been appointed to act as Mamlatdar at Thana, during the absence, on privilege leave, for three months, of Rao Saheb Narayen Bhawanrao.—It is now feared that the concession granted to the Dreese tribes, under the rules, will be revoked on the 1st proximo, in accordance with the resolution of December last, unless there be explicit orders or a fresh resolution on the point of the extension of the period during which the privileges of cutting and removing firewood will be conceded and the grievances of the poor ryots in the Thana district will thus be remedied.—The rainfall in the Thana district has been generally good. Further rain is not required. The standing rice (bhat) crops in all the talukas are better and are being reaped. The price of rice (bhat) has now fallen from Rs. 70 to 55 a moody.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Ch mists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE KARACHI SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Most of the members of the Karachi Bar assembled, on the 30th September, at 11-15 a.m., in the Small Causes Court, to bid good-bye to Mr. Wilkin, the presiding judge, who has been relieved by the permanent incumbent, M. Van der Straaten. Mr. Wilkin held the position of acting judge for two years, and was substantive pro tem. for the last six months, in all a period of two years and a-half. Mr. Crouch, Public Prosecutor, on behalf of the Bar, addressed Mr. Wilkin in the following terms:—

"Although we are on the point of welcoming back to this court a judge for whom we all entertain a high respect, nevertheless it is with a deep and sincere regret that we, to-day, bid you farewell. It is, we know, popularly believed that lawyers at an early stage of childhood have their hearts encased with some hard metallic substance which is proof, not only against the stings of conscience, but also against all softer outside influences. But you, Sir, who are a lawyer yourself, know that lawyers are susceptible and appreciative as ordinary normal members of the lay public. And I am not using mere empty words when I say that we have all been most grateful to you for the kindly courtesy which you have consistently shown to each one of us, for the respectful attention and patience with which you have listened to our long, and often dreary, speeches, and for the palms that you have taken to grasp even the least important of the points put before you. As a lawyer you have to a certain extent already enjoyed your reward in the satisfaction of seeing such few cases as were taken up to appeal, standing that test unscathed. To us, it is not always with unalloyed pleasure that we see our cases settled finally in the first court by a judgment, which is to hopeless to contest. Litigation is our staff of life, and to finally settle a case, before the harvest of a first appeal, to say nothing of a second, has been reaped, seems much like snatching away one's loaf of bread before we have had even a fair bite at it. But the public may, perhaps, take another point of view; and under any circumstances we give you our most hearty congratulations on your excellent record. And it is not only in the fewness of the cases that have been reversed that your record will bear comparison with that of any Small Cause Court Judge in India. The amount of work done by you has been tremendous. There can be little doubt that the illness which necessitated your going home on leave, was due mainly, if not entirely, to overwork in this court. In fact, it has been almost a grievance with us that you have worked so zealously, for while the judge works, the pleaders, too, or at any rate, some of them, must work also. In bidding you farewell, it would be, we think, a doubtful kindness to express a hope that we shall see you back again. The post of Small Causes Court Judge, Karachi, has always been considered as a stepping stone, and we sincerely hope that in a short time we shall have the pleasure of hearing that Government has conferred upon you a permanent promotion in Bombay."

Mr. Wilkin, who seemed much moved by Mr Crouch's address, said a few words in reply, thanking the Karachi Bar for the extremely kind and indulgent manner in which they behaved towards him during his tenure of office, and especially for the very kind terms in which Mr. Crouch referred to him in the address. He could not say more as he was greatly moved by the idea of having to part with so many good friends amongst whom he had worked, concluding by again thanking the Bar for the kind sentiments expressed towards him.

Mr. Wilkin then left his seat on the Bench, and shook hands with all the members of the Bar who were present. In the evening several members of the Bar and the whole of the office establishment of the Small Causes Court went to Keamari to bid Mr. Wilkin farewell.—*Sind Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A CONVICTION UNDER THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. NARSI NATHU THAKAR.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, first-class Magistrate of Kalyan, who, in April last, convicted the accused of disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant, and fined him Rs. 20, or in default to suffer six days' simple imprisonment. Mr. M. V. Gokhale appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The complaint against the accused was laid under section 188 for not obeying an order given under the Dangerous Epidemic Diseases Act, to whitewash or otherwise clean his house. The accused, in his defence, said he obeyed the order immediately, and the work was finished in five or six days after the Holi holidays. He employed five or six labourers. The magistrate, in his finding, remarked that the house in question was whitewashed under the superintendence of the Assistant Superintendent of Police on the 10th April 1897. Complainant was present and said that, at the time, there was no fresh whitewash on the house. The walls were whitewashed, and not the floor. The work was not properly done. Dr. Dadina also said the work was not properly done. Mr. Shepherd was of opinion that the work was not properly done, as was shown by the fact that it had to be done by the Municipality afterwards. The notice seemed to have been merely formally obeyed. The accused was found guilty and fined Rs. 20, or in default to suffer ten days' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said: The magistrate has convicted the accused of disobedience to an order given under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. The notice was that he should within three days whitewash his house inside and outside. As usual in these cases, the judgment of the magistrate is exceedingly meagre, and sets out no findings upon any facts. The magistrate says that the work was not properly done, but he seems to say this because the walls only were whitewashed and not the floor. At least this is all that we can gather from his judgment. Whitewashing a floor is such an unusual thing that we cannot read it into the words of the notice. A person who gets notice to whitewash his house would naturally consider he had only to whitewash the walls. We think if the floor was to have been whitewashed it ought to have been specifically so mentioned in the notice. We reverse the conviction and sentence.

For the reasons stated in the judgment, the court reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A SUIT AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

TRIMBAK GANGADHAR RANADE VS. THE UNION MILLS COMPANY.

THE plaintiff brought this suit against the defendant company to recover the price of his land encroached upon by the latter, and damages for nuisances alleged to have been committed by them. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the company.

The plaintiff, the owner of certain land at DeLisle Road, on the north side of which are situated the defendants' mills, said that the company had made certain alterations to their mill buildings, and in doing so had encroached upon his land. In order to support the godowns and other buildings, the defendants had built supports on and encroached about 148 square yards of the plaintiff's land. They had also thrown excavated earth on the plaintiff's land, and allowed the surplus water from their mill tank to flow thereon, with the result that the land had become inundated with water. Plaintiff had called upon the company in writing to remove the encroachments, but they had not done so. He accordingly filed this suit with a view to obtain an order for the removal of the causes complained of, and for damages and costs. The defendants, in their written statement, denied the allegations of the plaint, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. Evidence was heard in the case during the day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SEVENTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

INTENDING competitors are reminded that entries for all events close at the Gymkhana, on Thursday, 14th instant.

It is notified, for the information of competitors, that in all events for Ponies and Galloways the height is to be taken as "14 hands and under," notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the prospectus already published.

Ponies and Galloways not holding current W. I. T. C. & Polo certificates will be measured by the Committee, at the Gymkhana, at 7 a.m., on Monday next.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th October 1897.

1. There will be drill daily at the Riding School, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 14th instant, from 8 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON DAMODHER.

THE *Rast Goftar* says: The arrest of Damodher Hari Chapekar, the murderer of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, promises to unravel many mysteries connected with the Poona tragedy. The man seems to be a hardened offender, whose career has perhaps no equal in the annals of crime in India. He has had training in gymnastics from the Natus, and is an ardent admirer of Mr. Tilak and his paper called the *Kesari*, which had been so much in evidence at the recent trial at the High Court. It is no use going at present into the details of the long catalogue of dreadful crimes the man has confessed himself to have committed; they will all be investigated probably next week in a court of law. The associates of the murderer of Mr. Rand are supposed to be Brahmins, and if we have condemned the Brahmins in connection with these various incidents which occurred during the brief space of about six months, we never for one moment thought of condemning them as a community, but as a class of mischief-mongers whose sole aim and object was to subvert the British Government. We know, as well as the Brahmins know, that a dozen swallows do not make a summer, and it was far from our intention when we wrote about the Brahmins to make a wholesale condemnation of a community among whom we have some of our best friends. As the murderers of Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst could not be traced for a long time by the police, some of these Brahmins, with a wickedness and cowardice which were their own, circulated on set purpose calumnious statements, implicating both the living and the dead, and endeavoured to lay the charge of murder at the door of certain innocent Mlenchas, maligning them in the most brutal manner peculiar to them. We were the first at the time to raise our voice against the conduct of these dastardly creatures, who circulated broadcast the scandalous report, which was hinted at in disguise by some of the Deccan papers, and which a paper, called "The Power and the Guardian," of Bengal, published to the world in all its nakedness. Most uncharitable interpretations were placed by the Brahmins on the various incidents in connection with the murders and the preliminary inquiries held in relation to them, and it cannot therefore be said that in criticizing the conduct of these Brahmins we allowed our judgment to be in any way biassed against the entire community. We have stated it before, and we repeat it now with greater emphasis, that Brahmin intrigue is at the bottom of all this mischief.

The *Indian Spectator* states:—With a sigh of relief must all of us have received the assurance that the police believe firmly that they have secured in Damodher Chapekar not only the dastardly murderer of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand, but also the perpetrator of a number of scarcely less satanic outrages of the past two or three years, which had as yet remained unsolved mysteries of the day. It was Damodher, it is said, who attacked brutally two editors at Poona, three years ago, and wounded within an inch of his life Professor Vellinkar, a year and a half ago, who set fire to the University *Pendal* here and immediately afterwards to a *mandap* at Poona, and whose wretched vileness in disloyalty took a fiendish delight in tarring and insulting the beautiful marble statue bestowed by our gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and garlanding with shoes a portrait of her's in the *Budhwar Chowk* at Poona. After this, one is almost tempted to hope that the wretched leaflet that was circulated on the Jubilee Day condemning the celebrations then going on as a monster's celebration of his atrocities and—why not?—the Rajabai Tower Tragedy itself be traced to this culprit of extraordinary fiendish instincts and insatiable malice to mankind. So circumstantial and complete is the story told of his life that, once, at any rate, truth promises to prove itself to be more strange than fiction; and our only wish can be that the whole of it stand the test of unimaginative judicial investigation. Till then, in spite of assurances, the theory will be a theory, and we, for one, will not yield to the temptation of anticipating the judgment of the Courts of Law. Much has yet to be done. The accomplices of Damodher have to be found and outward proofs given in support of his confessions, which are said to be incoherent and contradictory, and the major portion of which,—namely, that he did the dark deed of the Jubilee night alone, and not at the instigation of others, is disbelieved—disbelieved for what reason we do not know as yet, but let us hope, not because of any operation of the human failing, which makes the wish be a father to the thought. There is already another anonymous claimant for the crime, who asks that false credit be not given to Damodher. We are safely defensive communists till the whole chain is established and proved beyond doubt, and then blame as many men, institutions and movements, as shall, after opportunity to defend, be damned by the final judgment in the case.

The *Gujerati* is bolder in its speculations on the subject than some of its contemporaries and remarks:—After Mr. Tilak's trial the public were asking what next? The question has been answered this week. One more sensation has been supplied to the public in the form of a confession by the alleged murderer of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst. If the real assassins have been discovered in the person of Damodher Chapekar, every lover of social order and public peace must feel satisfied with this result of more than three months' elaborate police inquiries. But having regard to the character of the evidence produced in support of the two Brahmins, who were recently sent to jail for an alleged conspiracy, the length of time that has elapsed since the occurrence of the tragedy, the romantic and sensational nature of the confession, and its very exhaustiveness and various other circumstances, the published story has been accepted only with very considerable reservations. In fact it has been found somewhat difficult to make out which offences he has actually confessed and which not. Until the matter is judicially investigated and decided, it would be improper for "unprivileged" critics to go into ecstacies or give their judgment as if they were in the confidence of Government or the police. All that we can say is that if the police have hit upon the real murderer, the cause of law, order and justice cannot now remain unavenged. This, indeed, a very gratifying prospect. There is much in the alleged confession which invites comment and comparison. But we must for the present resist the temptation of giving expression to the obvious considerations that even a cursory perusal of it suggests with regard to the wild theories and sweeping accusations in which it has been the valued privilege of some writers to indulge during the last three months. From all parts of the presidency appeals went up to his Excellency to hound the murderer to his den. The best of policemen were anxiously engaged day and night in making inquiries in all directions. The situation had become intolerable for all, owing to the feeling of suspense and anxiety that was kept up from week to week. With the trial of Damodher and his accomplices, if any, this feeling must once for all disappear. Then, perhaps—will the public once more begin to enjoy that peace of mind which is nowhere to be found at the present moment. Let us all hope that the character of the assassins will be such as to afford general and complete satisfaction and dispel all doubt and distrust.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes in a similar strain:—Since the publication of the sensational confession of Damodher Chapekar, the real or supposed murderer of the ill-fated Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst, Bombay Society is in a state of the greatest curiosity. Everybody asks everybody else if the confession be true? And everybody answers everybody else that if it be true, what does it mean? Well, this query, we must confess, we cannot answer, because we cannot fathom its depth. It may be that truth may be stranger than fiction. And it may be also true that fiction is never more fictitious than when masquerading in the habiliments of truth. Thus, evidently, Bombay Society is puzzled as to what to believe and what not to believe in this sensational story of Damodher Chapekar's confession. If it not impossible to conjecture that for every ounces of romance, there may be a grain of veracity. But taken as a whole, the confession bears on the face of it all the character of a deliberate yarn, finely spun out. But as the finest yarn, when subjected to the searching examination of the magnifying glass, reveals many a flaw, so this yarn when subjected to the cross fire of common sense must show all the weak parts. Everything which baffled the detective eye of the police in the city now seems to have disclosed itself! The *purdah* has been lifted! And lo! you see before you a whole series of horrors, far surpassing, in point of realistic sensationalism, than the horrors of the Chamber at Madam Taussad's. This brat of a boy, a mendicant by profession and a Maharatta Brahmin to boot, evidently seems to enjoy the pastime of incriminating himself about anything and everything. This is another phase of the Maharatta character, of which, we are free to confess, we were profoundly ignorant. And our cordial thanks are due to the master minds of our detective police for making us so unpleasantly acquainted with it. Let us only hope that Damodher has not evolved from his own inner consciousness these camels of confession which have led to his being hauled up in jail. Also, that he does not turn out to be only an apocryphal Damodher, while the real authors of the tragedy may be laughing in their sleeves or making faces at the detectors of that horrible crime of 22nd June.

The *Hindustan* remarks: It is a matter of much relief that one of the assassins of the Diamond Jubilee night is at last tracked by the police. The miscreant is a young Poona Brahmin, named Damodher Haridas Chapekar. By profession he is a gymnast and a mendicant, and is the eldest son of his father, who lives at Sadashiv Peith at Poona. From his very boyhood he learned to be a fighting man. Having drilled himself in the noble art of fight, he turned his attention to politics. He appears to be a staunch orthodox, as it is alleged, that at the time of last meeting of the Indian national Congress, he assaulted the two leaders of the Reform party, Mr. Gokhale, editor of the "Sudharak," and Mr. Kulkarni, both active sympathisers, and lastly,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

Our report of Saturday evening's date referred to the latest telegrams through Reuter calling for notice in this column; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following Comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	291,000	329,000	270,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	106,000	10 ,000	52,000
" Continent	36,000	47,000	39,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	1,911,000	1,323,000	784,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	277,000	311,000	187,000
" " to Continent do. ...	231,000	227,000	121,000
" Stock in the Ports ...	440,000	839,000	696,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	1,700,000	2,146,339	2,891,030
" " Surats	61,000	163,000	131,570

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	284,000	384,440	986,030
" London	3,000	3,590	9,000
American Afloat	170,000	255,000	9 ,000
East Indian	1,000	4,000	2,500
Total ...	458,000	644,930	1,015,530
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 23-32d.	4 1-32d.	4 23-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 9-32d.	3 21-32d.	4d.
Difference	19-32d.	27-32d.	23-32d.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...Inc. Rs. 4,03,743
" " Branches ....Dec. " 2,00,413
Other " ....Dec. " 28,72,6
Government Securities ... .Dec. " 1,09,736
Other authorised " ... ... unchanged.
Loans ... .Dec. " 14,88,187
Bills Discounted and Purchased....Inc. " 41,507
Balances with other Banks ....Dec. " 33,851
Cash....Dec. " 13,91,927

Withdrawals amounting to 2 lakhs, 28¼ lakhs, and 14¾ lakhs, respectively, from Public Deposits at the Bank's Branches, Private Deposits, and Loans, as disclosed by the weekly Return of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day, further reduced the Cash Balance by nearly 14 lakhs, making it stand at some 162½ lakhs, compared with a diminution in the previous week of about 22½ lakhs, at 176½ lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition of 4 lakhs; and Bills Discounted and Purchased increased by rome ¼ lakh. Government Securities diminished by over 1¼ lakh.

Cotton.—The market was rather firmer to-day, owing to the slight advance in American Futures; but there has not been much business reported. For Broach Rs. 189 to Rs. 190 per candy is quoted, and for Bengal Rs. 148 to Rs. 149.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	271 bales.
Linseed	1,027 cwts
Rapeseed	1,233 "
Gingellyseed	501 "
Cassorseed	1,802 "
Rice	10,496 "

Freights are a firm market. Business has been done for Hamburg, April-May shipment, at 14s. 6d. per ton, and there is a good enquiry for shipments in other months. For ready shipment 12s. per ton is asked.

Exchange opened at a decline of 1-16d. in rates, in a firm but quiet market. Business reported is small, and closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Credits 3 do. ...	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1'93 ½	"

Government Paper.—Steady in tone, rates were given at opening at 97 9-16 for both Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, and were maintained at this level throughout the day; Threes remained at 92, nominal.

Shares have been quite lifeless to-day, and the only changes reported in prices are an advance of Rs. 5 each in Mofussil Press Co., New Berar Press, and Colaba Land and Mills.

HIGH COURT.—October 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

To speak to the Minutes of the Order.

30,97—Matubai and J—Rangildas Horgovindas vs Pranlal Govindas—M N Saklatwalla.
279,97—Payne G and S—Hajee Joomub Hajee Ally vs Hajee Sha Mohomed Hajee Ally and another—Bicknell M and M.
326,97—Payne G and S—Moosa Hajee Joomb vs Hajee Sha Mahomed Hajee Ally—Bicknell M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

215,97—In person—Dulla Khooshall and others vs Mochi Babajee Esnoo and another—Parc heard.
318,97—Payne G and S—Juganath Motilal and another vs Gulabrai Custoorchand and another—Part heard.
376,97—M. M. Salamwalla—Mohomed Hussen bin Shaik vs Framjee Hoosanjee Khoree—Part heard.
438,98—Little and Co—Damodher Hemmoodass and others vs Gangaram Chellaram and others.
680,96—Dikshit and D—Jacob Mohomed and another vs Sulleman Tyeb and others—Smetham B and Noble.
34,97—Chitnis M and —Sayajee Nagoojee vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan Bahadur.
48,97—Payne G and S—Pana Rama and others vs Thacker Narron Khoraj and others.
58,97—Nanu and H—Dady Rustomji Dadi vs Mahada Mahura—In person.
111,97—K D Shroff—Merally Somji vs Muljibhoy Jeevraj and others—Captain and V.
210,97—Hiralal M and M—Harbux Belasidas and others vs Balabux Ganeshdas and another.
221,97—Edgelow and G—Dharsey Dharamsey and another vs Ladkibai and others—Little and Co.
257,97—Matubai and J—Kandumal Sabeelchand and another vs Shreeram Banachand Panabhoy—Payne G and S.
274,97—Payne G and S—Balchand Kanjram vs Vishnoo Gangadhur Sanker and another—Captain and N.
280,97—In person—Amerchand Virji and another vs Sha Harridas Laljee.
301,97—In person—Abirchand Custoorchand and others vs Poonamchand Balichand.
315,97—Payne G and S—Goobha Moti and another vs Liloobai—Sorabjee and J.
39,97—In person—Meethibai vs Coove bai—Payne G and S.
382,97—Balkrishna V N K—Vyankoo Baloo vs Jaya Karadi Lingoo.
387,97—Magolnal and R—Dunjibhoy Sorabji Malegamwalla vs Dossabhoy Merwanjee—Janardhan and A.
401,97—Bhaskar and K—Vasanji Khimjee vs Madhowjee Mohanjee—Brown and M.
410,97—In person—Essafaily Abdoolally and others vs Hassom bhai Ryderbhai and others.
346,97—Craigie L and G—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld vs Damodher Sonderdas—Wadia and G.
451,97—Bicknell M and M—Jusub Hajee Mohomed Hajee Ali vs Nursoo Syboo.
469,97—R S Brown and Co—Marwadi Sena Sabha and others vs Cowasjee Cursetjee Dubash.
461,97—Brown and M—Sir Edward Albert Sassoon and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Espahanee and another.
462,97—Edgelow and G—Narrotumdas Monjee vs Valabhram Jetheram and others.
463,97—Magaulal and R—Gulba Proga and others vs Ardesir Cursetjee.
471,97—Bicknell M and M—Shrikrishna Mansukhdas and others vs Girdharilal Juggonnath and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

16,97—In person—Gunney Esmail vs Ousman Hajee Haspan—Payne G and S.
30,97—In person—Kola Giga Darjee vs Bhika Vaja Darjee and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

150,97—Payne G and S—Trimback Gungadhur Ranade vs The Union Mills Co. Ld—Wadia and G.
259,97—In person—Kaidin Sawbaran vs Karson Dharsey—F P Favri. Part heard.
96,97—Bicknell M and M—Customjee Shapurjee Mistry vs Jamsetjee Jijbhoy Pandiwalla—Ardesir H and D.
307,97—Payne G and S—Trimback Gungadhar Ranade vs Bhagwandas Moolchand and another—Wadia and G and Ardashir H and D.
297,97—Ardeshir H and D—The Standard Mills Co Ld vs Trimback Gungadhar Ranade—Payne G and S.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 9th October, compared with the Statement of 2nd October, 1897:—

Liabilities.	Oct. 2. Rs.	Oct. 9. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,01,000	65,01,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	31,29,400	35,33,143
Do. at Branches	13,14,698	11,14,285
Other Deposits	3,61,40,897	3,35,68,289
Post Bills	1,852	2,030
Credits, undrawn	11,44,000	13,01,416
Rs..	5,86,30,847	5,61,19,163
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,36,02,619	1,34,32,383
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	44,67,263	50,62,667
Loans do. do.	1,11,43,575	98,55,388
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	73,39,648	73,81,155
Dead Stock	4,15,185	4,15,185
Stamps and Stationery	18,968	19,079
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,91,245	2,82,394
Cash	1,76,29,532	1,62,37,605
Rs..	5,86,30,847	5,61,19,163

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TALATI—October 11, near the Fire Brigade Station, Fort, Bombay, Ruttanbai, widow of Framji Meherwanji Talati, and mother of Messrs. Bejanji, Pallonji and Pestonji Framji Talati. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAURE—October 4, at St. John's Hill, Bangalore, the wife of F. Faure, of the Gold Fields of India, of a daughter.
HANDFORD—October 5, at Rawalpindi, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Handford, M. A., Chaplain of Rawalpindi, of a daughter.
SHORT—October 6, at Madras, the wife of Jno. W. Short, of a son.
SLANE—October 3, at Lucknow, the wife of Alan H. Slane, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BYRNE—DAVIES—October 5, at St. Andrew's, Darjeeling, by the Rev. Archdeacon Macarthy, A. A. Byrne, son of the late John S. Byrne, of "Killersie," Park Avenue, Dublin, to Constance B. Davies, daughter of the late F. H. Davies, Esq., Commissioner, Park, Wiltshire, London, N.
COCKERELL—MONTGOMERY—October 4, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore, Robert Reynie Pepys Cockerell, Barrister-at-Law, to Helen Violet, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.
MACLACHLAN—JACOB—October 5, at St. Mary's Church, Quetta, by the Rev. F. Goobold, M.A., Lieutenant T. R. Maclachlan, 40th Pathans, to Edith, youngest daughter of the late H. P. Jacob, Esquire, Educational Commissioner Sindh.

DEATHS.

BRACKEN—October 2, Evelyn Maude Compton, dearly beloved daughter of William and Maude Bracken, of Chickenhallie, Sidapur, S Coorg, aged 3 years and 8 months.
BROWN—October 5, at Calicut, Henry William Hutchinson Brown, of Vythery and Calicut, aged 63 years.
LEWIS—October 2, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, of Bright's disease, Emily Eliza, the dearly loved wife of R. Lewis, P. W. D., Bahraich.
O'BRYEN—Killed, whilst gallantly leading his regiment to the attack on the village of Agrah, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. O'Bryen, Commanding 31st P. I.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

R. V.—No good purpose would be served by re-opening the subject.
A Guardian.—Your complaint is for the Police Court, not for the columns of a newspaper.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1897.

The total lack of any sense of responsibility to the public which is the bane and characteristic of a certain section of the Native Press could not be better illustrated than in successive paragraphs appearing in the *Dnyan Prakash*, a Poona vernacular paper and which were published in a resolution of Government, reproduced in our impression of the 4th instant. On the 12th April the paper in question printed under the heading "Who is to be Hanged for this?" the following grave charge against the Plague Hospital which it was expressly stated was typical of the carelessness and recklessness and utter disregard of life in Poona:—"A very sad occurrence took place at the General Plague Hospital in the City. A certain Native Christian patient was to be discharged as cured from the Plague Hospital, but before being allowed to leave the hospital was required, according to the rule, to bathe in some disinfecting preparation. An assistant of the hospital was ordered to make the man bathe, who poured upon the poor patient's head a quantity of pure carbolic acid. The patient was sorely burnt and died within a few hours from the effects. We hear that the assistant is allowed to pass off with a dismissal from the temporary hospital services, and the matter is allowed to end here. We can conceive of no other example to show the carelessness and recklessness in which things are managed in Poona. The utter disregard of life is clearly brought out by this incident." Before giving publicity to a statement of so serious a character, especially at such a time when all sorts of malignant rumours were being put about the country alleging that the surgeons deliberately murdered the patients entrusted to their charge by administering poison or by other means, a journalist of ordinary common sense if he were acting in good faith would have made sure of its accuracy by making personal inquiry at the hospital, or at the Police office. The editor of the *Dnyan Prakash* knew better than to spoil his story by submitting it to verification before putting it in print. But after it was published a "friend" informed him that the man on whose head undiluted carbolic acid was poured in the Special Plague Hospital through carelessness was not dead as they said he was. The next issue of the paper contained adisingenuous paragraphstating what we have just quoted, and adding: "We are sorry we have been misinformed, but we submit that the death of the patient is not a material point in the case," and winding up with the cool assertion, "We think we have no reason to be sorry for having given publicity to the unhappy accident," falsely asserting that the patient died in a few hours from his terrible burns, and that the recklessness of life prevalent in Poona was to be judged from the incident.

Dr. J. P. Barry, who was on special plague duty and in charge of the hospital, was directly concerned. But he was not at once made aware of the libel. On the 12th July, he forwarded a copy of the paper of the 12th April to the District Magistrate, who reported to Government that the statement was distinctly defamatory, and suggested that a prosecution should be instituted under certain provisions of the Penal Code. In England a libel of the kind would have been dealt with without parley or delay. The aggrieved party would, according to his discretion, proceed against his defamer for damages which in such a case would have been exemplary; or else proceed criminally and send the libeller to jail. In Poona, where according to the Native papers the authorities are animated with a passionate hatred of a free press which they are determined to crush *aut fas aut nefas*, such offences are taken, even under circumstances of peculiar aggravation, with a truly Christian forbearance. The District Magistrate—Mr. Lamb—also Chairman of the Plague Committee, in succession to Mr. Rand, reported that, as it appeared that the paper which is published weekly had in its next impression corrected the misstatement regarding the patient's death, the Government might consider that a prosecution was not advisable. In that view the Government apparently concurred, and directed that the District Magistrate should send for the editor of the *Prakash* and speak to him on the subject. This was done. Mr. V. R. Joshi was given a sketch of what he was expected to publish to rectify the false impression created by the gross misstatements and inuendoes in the original paragraph. That was on the 10th August, so that the story published on the 12th April had got a very fair start. But Mr. Joshi asked for time; he wanted to consult his proprietor, Mr. Venayak Narayan Apte. Time was given, and five days later Mr. Joshi returned with a draft which, after consultation with Mr. Apte, he proposed to publish. Some corrections were suggested by Mr. Lamb and accepted by Mr. Joshi. On the 16th August the paper published it—with two not unimportant omissions. A statement in excuse of the editor's failure to obtain at the time the correct information as to the facts, alleged that two applications for a free pass to visit the Plague Hospitals were not answered by Dr. Barry, but that "on a third application being made, Dr. Darabset, the Assistant, sent a reply refusing to grant the request by order of Dr. Barry." The words quoted were omitted, thus implying that no reply to the application had been sent. The other omission was attributed to a printer's error, but it marred a necessary rectification.

The true version of the facts thus tardily given to the readers of the *Prakash* four months after they had been led to believe that patients in the hospital were callously done to death, and that such was the utter disregard of life that next to no notice was taken of the incident, show how utterly unscrupulous such journalism is. The facts set forth in the report of Dr. Barry are reproduced in the erring paper with expressions of regret for not having known them before. But why were they not known before? Because the editor did not want or wish to know them. Here they are:—"In the Hospital Order Book were written by Surgeon-Major Barry explicit detailed instructions regarding the disinfection of patients about to be transferred to the convalescent tents; these instructions were signed, as having been read and understood, by the 3rd year medical student who was placed in charge of this duty. On the day in question, this medical student neglected his duty by leaving the work to a ward boy, who in the case of two patients used a solution of carbolic acid which was stronger than that prescribed in the instructions above mentioned. The result was that the two patients experienced a momentary shock and a certain amount of pain for some little time; but were discharged freed both of plague and of all results of this accident in a very few days. On inquiry being made, the medical student who had neglected his duty was at once dismissed." The excuse, that passes for admission to the hospital at all times having been refused, it was impossible to learn the truth, is more ingenious than honest. It is impossible to allow strangers an admission to any hospital at all hours. But access to the Hospital Surgeon for inquiry or information was readily and fairly obtainable in accordance with a notification hanging at the door. Is it a sufficient explanation for vilifying and maligning the officers of a public institution largely instrumental in saving human life under many difficulties and discouragements arising from the infatuated refusal of ignorant people to submit to any treatment for plague to, say, months after the mischief was done:—"We express our unfeigned sorrow for having, at a time when both moderation and most careful accuracy were the duty of the Press, been led to use rather violent words in our remarks, on this subject, and we hereby tender our sincere apology to the hospital and plague authorities for our mistake in this connection, and we withdraw absolutely all the charges made in the three notices which appeared in our paper of this lamentable accident." English journalists are trained in a sterner school. The reckless publication of false imputations when the means of verification were at hand would ruin the reputation of any European journal and bring the career of its responsible editor to an abrupt close. The law in England would not hold its hand because one of the misstatements of a slanderous paragraph was withdrawn with an addendum that there was no reason for feeling sorry that publicity was given to it.

We learn that for the present, owing to the objections raised by the Chamber of Commerce, the question of imposing six days' segregation upon third class railway passengers coming into Bombay remains in abeyance. As stated in these columns a few days ago, the principal ground upon which the Committee of the Chamber has raised a protest is that the fear of six days' observation will have a detrimental effect upon trade, as it will deter dealers and others who usually come to Bombay at this season of the year from doing so. The question has been asked whether the dealers, who consist largely of Jains, from Gujerat and Marwar, together with traders from the North-West Provinces and other parts of India, ordinarily travel third class. The answer is no doubt in the negative, but the Committee of the Chamber attach importance to the fact that the Plague Committee desire to reserve to themselves the right to detain any second or first class passenger. It is not likely, however, that this right will be exercised save in suspicious cases, and even if it were, we cannot believe that the dealers, especially those hailing from Gujerat, will declare their customary market taboo. Besides, as we understand, only people from Satara and other infected districts will be placed under observation. Other passengers will go free, and even those coming from infected places will, when good security is given for their periodical attendance at the observation camp for inspection, be granted pass tickets. There is some reason to fear that the letter setting forth the proposals of the Plague Committee, was not sufficiently explicit on these important limitations to the system, and it may be hoped that in future correspondence more details will be placed before the Chamber. In a subject of this kind no proper judgment can be arrived at by anyone without having the entire outline of the scheme before him; and in this instance the details so qualify the main feature of the proposal as to be calculated to largely remove the grounds on which the opposition is based. The Chamber is to be commended for its vigilance in seeking to protect the commercial interests of the city. No body of men can be found within our borders more sincerely anxious than the members of its committee to do all in their power to promote the purpose Government has in view in desiring the observation system to be adopted. That purpose is to keep the emaciated people from the plague and famine districts from coming to Bombay to swell the mortality, and thereby cause impediments to the renewal of unrestricted commercial relations with the nations of the world. The object of Government and the Chamber is the same—to protect the interests of Bombay and its great trade: the only question is how that object can best be attained. As an illustration of this it may be pointed out that one of the objections raised to the scheme by the Chamber is that it will not be effectual in preventing the importation of plague, and that passengers detained will incur risks of infection from those who while in camp develop symptoms of the disease. It may be pointed out, however, that any persons showing such symptoms would be at once removed to another place, and in this way the risk would be greatly minimised. There is no intention of interfering in any way with the merchants and traders coming into Bombay at this season of the year, the majority of whom, as already stated, are Jains—a community which has in its rank some of the most enterprising and wealthy of the merchants of the country. Under these circumstances we have no doubt that when all the details of the scheme are officially before the Chamber a *modus vivendi* can be found, which, while ensuring retention of the distinct features of the proposal, will modify any detail tatt may still be thought objectionable. Is not the case one for a Round Table Conference, seeing that there is such large ground of common agreement? There can be no conflict of interests between the Government and the Chamber in matter affecting the trade of India through one of its chief ports.

It will be remembered that the Empress Dowager of China "could not bear to think of fetes and celebrations while the subjects of the empire were suffering all the horrors of war in Manchuria." Consequently the extensive preparations made for the celebration in 1894, when the Chino-Japanese war was on, of the Empress Dowager's birthday were interrupted and the ceremonies considerably curtailed. Indeed there were no ceremonies beyond what were absolutely necessary for celebrating that "year of the cycle" the sixtieth anniversary of her birthday. The war is over, and China's financial condition, propped up by loans, is considered sufficiently sound to justify the due observance of the birthday. From Pekin despatches have been addressed to the local mandarins, announcing the Emperor's wishes on the subject. A sum of half-a-million taels is to be allotted from the Imperial treasury towards the cost of a fitting celebration of the event. According to our Chinese contemporaries, the great thoroughfare between Eho Park, the favourite residence of the Empress-Dowager, and the west gate of Peking is to be decorated with becoming magnificence, and many grand specimens of antique brouzes and famous jadestone carvings which have been lying covered with the dust of ages in the Imperial treasure vaults in the Palace, will be brought forth to give eclat to the occasion, and grace the grand thoroughfare. Orders have also been issued by the Emperor to the high authorities of the twenty-one provinces of his empire to celebrate the day commensurate with the importance of the occasion. The birthday anniversary of the Empress-Dowager, which is on the 10

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SPAIN AND HER COLONIES.

LONDON, OCT. 10.

The Spanish Government, though decided to grant autonomy to Cuba, is determined to crush the rebellion there, and therefore 20,000 reinforcements will accompany Marshal Blanco, who goes out to relieve General Weyler

The Government is also reinforcing the troops in the Phillipines and recalling the Governor there.

DEFEAT AND ROUTE OF MWANGA'S FORCES.

OCT. 11.

Latest advices from Uganda state that Major Ternan with a force pursued Mwanga and came up with the remnants of his army, who had meanwhile been reinforced by parties of bandits.

Major Ternan gave battle and defeated the enemy, and finally routed them on the 29th July.

THE SHIP GLENARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 11.

It has been found that the Glenard is not breaking up, and on Saturday the tug Dalhousie brought the vessel to Budge Budge where she will discharge the cargo of oil before going into Dry Dock to find out what damages have been sustained. The captain and officers on board the Glenard reported the leaky condition of the ship, and the surveyors have been sent to report. Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co. will claim salvage for saving the vessel by the help of the Dalhousie. The amount will be decided on receiving the reports of the two captains which have not been sent in yet.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL.

THE 20TH HUSSARS WIN THE CUP.

POONA, OCT. 11.

The final match in connection with the Harris Football Tournament was played off, this evening, when a large and fashionable gathering of spectators had assembled. The play commenced exactly at 5 o'clock, both teams being laudly applauded on their appearance in the arena. The match was between the 20th Hussars and the Royal Fusiliers, both from Mhow. The Hussars played up beautifully, and within half-an-hour obtained 2 goals; whilst the Fusiliers scored one in the next half hour. After this in and out game was mostly seen. Eventually the Hussars won.

After the game, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst presented the Cup to the winning team, congratulating them on their success, and each member of the team received a silver medal; while the Royal Fusiliers were presented a bronze medal. Three hearty cheers were given by the men of the Hussars to Lord Sandhurst. Thus was brought the tournament to a successful conclusion.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

JUMPING COMPETITION.

The jumping competition in connection with the Horse Show, which was twice postponed, came off, this evening, on the polo ground. Captain DeLisle on Esmeralda won the first prize in the jumping competition for Arab and C. B. horses; whilst for horses Surgeon-Major Bull on Maid of Honour secured the first prize, Mr. Brogan's Well winning the second prize.

For the best horse of the show nine entered, out of which Colonel Stuart's Bad Little Horse, Aga S. Shah's Faust, and Miss Wilson's Litany were pronounced to be the best in the lot, and gained prizes; Captain DeLisle's Princess securing the prize for the best pony.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

During the past 48 hours there were 98 cases and 66 deaths round about Poona; of which 34 cases and 26 deaths occurred in the city.; 29 cases and 16 deaths in Poona cantonment; and 10 cases and 9 deaths in Ghornadi.

In the General Hospital 25 died, leaving 220 atients under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 6 died, and 25 remain under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 18 died, 5 leaving under treatment.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Yokohama, left for Bombay this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Saghalien arrived at Aden, from Bombay, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Bhownagar	3 9-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	26½

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th October, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	..	.. p.m.	...	...
Teheran	11	2	40 p.m.	...	20
Suez	11	3	.. p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th October, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	36	...	1
" Karachi	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	21	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shanghai, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable Hongkong Macao interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Para interrupted.

Via Amoor route interrupted between Chabarowka and Vladivostock.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius noon, Thursday, 14th instant.

Line to Gautemala restored and all restrictions removed.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

BAGGAGE GUARD FIRED ON.

THE MAMUND LOSSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 11.

The baggage guard of the Zaur Column of the Tochi Force was fired on, yesterday, on the march to Gurbaz. No casualties resulted.

The first party of the Rifle Brigade arrived at Idak yesterday, *en route* to Bannu.

The first Column from Peshawar arrived at Kohat yesterday all well.

Sir Richard Udny reaches Kohat, to-day, to take up the duties of Chief Political Officer of the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

The losses of the Mamunds and Bajouris in the recent fighting with General Jeffreys' Force in the Mamund Valley are now estimated at 350 killed, besides 120 lying badly wounded in the hills around. The Mamunds have brought in ten of the Martinis demanded by General Blood, and are said to be now evincing a real desire to come to settlement.

The 3rd Column under General Westmacott, consisting of the 5th Bombay Mountain Battery, the Dorsetshires, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, the Patiala Infantry and 3rd Company Bombay Sappers left Peshawar yesterday for Kohat.

Negotiations with the Mamunds are still proceeding. The West Kents have marched back to Panjkora, a wing of the 24th Punjab Infantry from that station replacing them at Inayat Killa.

A PATROL FIRED ON AT THE SAMGHAKI PASS.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

Two Companies of the Khyber Rifles under Colonel Aslam Khan and Captain Barton, with two Companies of the Sussex Regiment, two Squadron of Cavalry and two Guns went out from Jamrud yesterday, to endeavour to intercept the enemy, sixty of whom fired on the 4th Dragoon Guards patrol on the Samghaki Pass in the morning, killing Captain Jones and Corporal Walton, but returned last night without seeing anyone.

THE TIRAH FIELD FORCE.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 11.

A telegram, dated Kohat, 10 h October, 3 p.m., says:—Sir W. Lockhart, accompanied by General Nicholson, Captain Haldane, Surgeon-Captain Morgan, and personal Staff, left yesterday for Fort Lockhart, leaving Colonel Barrow as Chief Staff Officer. Colonel Dixon, King's Own Scottish Borderers, arrived from England yesterday, and took over command of the Regiment from Colonel Godfrey, K. O. S. B.'s. They move to-morrow to Shinowrie, four marches from here. The following troops follow on the 12th, under Colonel Purdy, R. A. viz.:—No. 8 Mountain Battery R. A., the Gordon Highlanders, the Machine Gun Detachment of 17th Lancers, Field Hospital details, and on the 14th, under Colonel Piercy, No. 3 Mountain Battery R. A., and Dorset Regiment.

Brigadier-Generals Westmacott and Kempster with their Staffs move up independently to Shinowri to join General Yeatman-Biggs' Division. The following troops arrived to-day under General Ian Hamilton, viz.:—Devonshire Regiment, Gordon Highlanders, Nabha Regiment, and No. 8 Mountain Battery, R.A.

On the 17th, General Ian Hamilton marches with the following troops to Kai, three marches in one march south of Shinowri, viz., Devonshires, 2-1st Gurkhas No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, 28th Bombay Pioneers, and Nabha Regiment with scouts of the 5th Gurkhas, and signallers of the 11th Hussars.

On 18th, the following troops, under Brigadier-General Gaselee, move to Hangu, and await orders, viz., Yorkshire Regiment, Queen's Royals, West Surrey Regiment, 2-4th Gurkhas, No. 1 Mountain Battery, R.A., and No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers.

THE TIRAH ADVANCE.

THE ENEMY DICTATING TERMS.

INTENDED DESPERATE RESISTANCE BY THE AFRIDIS.

A gathering of the Orakzai is reported on Sanpahgah Pass, but the enemy do not seem to be in great numbers.

The Political Officers state that no proposals from the tribesmen will be listened to till the troops have entered the Afridi country.

Rumours are prevalent that the Afridis wish to dictate terms, and state that unless they are accepted they will make a desperate resistance.

SNIPING CONTINUES.

Datta Khel, 9 h October.—General Corrie Bird arrived yesterday, and visited, to-day, the new camp which has been formed at Sherranni. The Divisional Headquarters will remain for the present. General Egerton's Column will probably remain out for a few days longer than originally contemplated, in order to complete the survey of a portion that has never yet been done. Some shots were fired at a party by some budmashes near Tandirsel, this afternoon, probably by those who fired into the camp of the troops who were encamped there for some days a short time ago.

Orders have been issued for the concentration of the Rifle Brigade at Edwardesabad preparatory to their return to India.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON SHINOWRI.

Head-quarters, 2nd Division, Fort Lockhart' 9th October.—Sir W. Lockhart, General Nicholson and Lord Methuen have arrived here. All the roads at Sanjagha are held by the tribesmen. The Mishtia refused to join others in sending another deputation to Sipah Salar. It is reported that a large force has assembled at Ghandaki, and intend to attack Shinowri and destroy the new road. A raiding party was seen last night near Sangar.

WHY THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT IS SENT BACK.

LAHORE, OCT. 11.

There are many rumours, none, however, openly stated, regarding the reasons why certain British regiments have been sent from the front owing to the present disturbances. The "Civil and Military Gazette" has the following suggestive note full of unmistakeable hints:—The Royal Irish Regiment left Kohat on the 7th en route for Khushalgarh. It is difficult to understand why this regiment has been sent down from the front. There was a report that they were "Saturday with malarial fever," but so far from this being the case, they are remarkably fit. The regiment was recently subjected to a rigid medical inspection, each man being stripped, the result being that 500 were passed absolutely fit for active service. This speaks well for the physique of the regiment, as they have had a particularly trying time lately. What probably gave rise to the rumour about the Regiment's medical unfitness was the fact that there were, some days ago, a certain number of men and officers down with Hangu fever. Not altogether a matter for surprise, considering that the Regiment had passed two nights under pouring rain with no head cover; but if the illness is not the cause of their being sent back, we may ask what is the reason.

THE TROOPS AT FORT JAMRUD.

FIRING AT THE PATROLS.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

The enemy were seen to be again collecting. In the afternoon a patrol of the 4th Dragoon Guards was on, and one man, Private Mears was shot through the shoulder. Yesterday morning, a patrol of the 4th Dragoon Guards was fired on, and this time Captain F. N. Jones and Corporal Walton were shot dead, as were also two horses, one ridden by a Corporal, and the other by a Sowar, who was with the patrol.

THE MEN OF THE PATROL

behaved exceedingly well, and brought in two bodies, besides rescuing the Sowar and another man, whose horse fell and threw its rider. As soon as news was brought in Colonel Sulivan, who is in command at Jamrud sent out two Companies of the Infantry, two guns of K Battery Royal Horse Artillery, and two Squadrons of the 4th Dragoon Guards to Samghaki Pass, where some firing took place, but the enemy had disappeared and made off into the hills. A number of them could be seen round Fort Maude.

THE SAMGHAKI PASS

is one which has been patrolled daily by our men ever since we have been in Jamrud, and this is the first time that any enemy have been seen there. Captain Jones had only just returned from six months' leave in England, and arrived in Jamrud only last Tuesday. He was a most promising officer, besides being exceedingly popular with everyone in his regiment.

On Sunday night, at about 9-45, the telegraph wire was cut about a mile from Jamrud Fort, and

SIX HUNDRED YARDS OF WIRE

were taken away, two insulators were broken off, and the top of one of the telegraph poles was broken. There were two sharp attacks on the Khyber Rifles posts, which is stationed close to where the wire was cut, and it was under cover of the attacks that the cutting took place. Sniping all round the fort broke out about ten and continued for more than two hours.

THE FUNERALS

of Captain Jones and Corporal Walton, who were shot yesterday whilst on patrol duty, took place this morning. They are buried in an enclosure near the fort. Officers from Burj and Hari Singh rode in to attend the funerals.

THE FIRST TIRAH DIVISION.

FURTHER DELAY IN THE ADVANCE.

The advance of the 1st Division, Tirah Field Force, from Kohat has been again delayed; this time by the necessity of indenting on the Reserve Brigade at Rawalpindi for Rules.

The Rana of Dholpore joins the Expedition, probably as Extra Orderly Officer to General Symons. The first Division is having two 450 bore maxim guns prepared to take with it.

THE MAMUNDS SUBMITTING TO TERMS

The Mamunds at last are surrendering the Martinis stolen from our troops on September 16th, the refusal to surrender which has already cost so much blood in that country.

The Khan of Jhar came in from his visit to the Mamunds, and brought in with him ten rifles, nine of which were of those lost by the 35th Sikhs. Four more are said to be in the hands of Rahim Shah.

The Political Agent, together with the Khans of Nawagai and Khar, is still out with the Mamunds.

Information now to hand shows that the Mamunds have lost about 350 killed, and the wounded lying in their villages amongst the hills are numerous.

KOHAT AND KURRAM VALLEY DESPATCHES.

THE Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief a report from Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, Commanding, Kohat and Kurram Valley, of the action at the Ublan Pass on 27th August 1897. The report is to be regarded as a despatch.

From Major-General G. DEC. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India,

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward herewith a report from Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, Commanding, Kohat and Kurram Valley, giving details of the action of the Ublan Pass on the 27th August 1897, and to request that Government may be pleased to treat the same as a despatch.

In submitting this report, His Excellency wishes to express his approbation of the manner in which Major-General Yeatman-Biggs conducted the operations, and of the gallant behaviour and endurance of the troops under his command.

From Lieutenant-General Sir G. B. Wolseley K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Punjab,

To the Adjutant-General in India.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the accompanying report by Major-General Yeatman Biggs, C.B., on the operations at the Ublan Pass on the 27th August 1897.

These operations seem to have been skilfully conducted, and reflect credit on the General Officer Commanding and the troops under his orders.

The gallant behviour of Subadar Akbar Khan, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is specially noticeable, and I recommend that he be admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.

With reference to Private No. 4193, Philip Crain, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, reported missing, the recovery of his body has since been reported in telegram No. 99-A., daily of 29th August 1897, from General Officer Commanding, Kohat, to Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, which was repeated to you.

From Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B. Commanding Kohat and Kurram Vally,

To the Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command.

I have the honour to submit the following report of yesterday's operations at the Ublan Pass a brief report of which was wired to you.

At 7 p.m. on the 26th August, I received warning that the Firoz Khels, Utman Khels and Bizotis intended to attack in the Kohat direction.

At 8 p.m. I reinforced the Muhammadzai Fort with one company, 2nd Punjab Infantry, under Captain E. E. Cooper.

The enemy attacked about 9 o'clock, capturing the Police Post and killing one man Border Police, and wounding one Jemadar and two others.

On receiving this information, I determined to follow up and, if possible, to punish the raiders. I therefore ordered No. 9 Field Battery, Royal Artillery, 2 Companies Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Punjab Infantry and one squadron, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to march off at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th instant, so as to be at the entrance to the pass at dawn.

Soon after daylight I followed up the enemy, and, found they were occupying the Kotal of the Ublan Pass about three miles from the Muhammadzai Post.

I brought up the Battery at about 7 a.m. It came into action at 2,100 yards and opened a slow and careful fire with shrapnel, searching the Kotal from end to end, and especially shelling the main Sangar.

When the enemy appeared to be driven of the Kotal, the 2nd Punjab Infantry were sent forward to attack at about 7-30 a.m.

Two companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry moved along the heights on the right of the valley. The hills on the left were inaccessible to our troops.

Two companies, Royal Scots Fusiliers, followed in support of the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

The advances was comparatively unopposed from the front, as the Artillery had cleared the Kotal, and from the right, as the flanking party drove the enemy off the hill. From the left flank however there was a certain amount of fire from sharp shooters, well posted among inaccessible crags.

Volleys were fired at them and occasional shrapnel without much effect. The fire of these sharp shooters was exceedingly accurate, and to it may be attributed nearly the whole of the casualties. The enemy retreated north across the Bara river. I did not think it wise to follow them further, as the men were very much exhausted by the very severe climb and the heat of the sun.

I gave the order to retire at 10-30 a.m. This was well and carefully carried out, the Royal Scots Fusiliers covering the first portion of the retirement.

The advanced companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry in the main attack were led by Captain L. E. Cooper and Lieutenant Elsmie, the flanking companies being commanded by Captain Eales and the regiment itself by Colonel Stuart, who brings to my special notice the gallant and efficient leading of Captain Cooper and Lieutenant Elsmie. Colonel Stuart led his regiment to the attack in a very effective manner.

The fire of the battery under Major Wedderburn was kept up on the crest line of the Kotal and on the Sangar over the heads of the advancing Infantry as long as possible without danger to them. The fire was very accurate and the result good.

I attach Army Form B-103, and regret that amongst the small list of casualties, so large a proportion of officers should have been included. I especially wish to bring to notice the admirable manner in which Surgeon Captains W. E. Beyts, Army Medical Service, and H. Banfield, Indian Medical Service, attended to the wounded under fire during both the advance and retirement.

The path down being too precipitous for any dhoolie, Surgeon-Captain Beyts carried Lieutenant North of the Scots Fusiliers for a considerable distance down the hill on his back. Subadar Akbar Khan of the 2nd Punjab Infantry was severely wounded in the arm on the way up, yet notwithstanding this, he continued to lead his company to the crest of the Kotal, and remained with them until the end of the retirement. Such fine soldier like conduct is, in my opinion, deserving of some special recognition.

THE NEGOCIATIONS WITH THE MAMUNDS.

The negotiations which Major Deane has been conducting during the last few days with the Mamunds have made some little progres. The tribal leaders have been informed that they must, as a preliminary measure, order back across the frontier all the men who joined them from Afghan territory. This, it is reported, they have undertaken to do, but whether they will be successful is another matter. These men have nothing to lose, as they know our troops cannot cross the border line and harry their villages. They are well armed, have abundant ammunition, and their line of retreat is always secure. They thus fight on advantageous terms, but possibly they may be made to see their continued presence in the field will only involve their kinsmen in the Wetalai Valley in further punishment.

The result of the great *jirgah* which the Orakzai and Afridis were to hold on Friday will soon be made known. That the principal Afridi clans will elect to continue hostilities seems almost a foregone conclusion, but the important matter concerns the lines of defence they will take up. If Sir William Lockhart moves, as anticipated, into the Khanki Valley on the 14th or 15th, he will be within striking distance of the Sanpaga Pass practically at once. A reconnaissance will show whether it is *suggested* and held in force, and until this information is obtained no forecast can be made of the Afridis' intentions. It is certain that they have removed their families and cattle into the Bazar Valley and the upper portion of the Bara Valley; but the news that their principal *lashkar* is marching down from Tirah to China in the Bazar Valley has not yet been confirmed. As to the Orakzai, their opposition will probably be half-hearted, particularly as a *locus penitentiæ* is offered to them under the terms of Sir William Lockhart's notification. Several clans will unquestionably send in their *jirgahs*, judging from the attitude they have already taken up.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	5	1	19
C Market	1	0	24
D Khetwadi	0	0	9
E Kamatipura	2	1	35
F Parel	0	0	5
G Mahim	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	8	5	111
Total to date	13,180	10,968	

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Deaths	3

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Telegraphic advices from Cutch Mandvie state that on the 9th instant six fresh admissions were made in hospitals there. The total mortality on the day was five, out of which four deaths were recorded in the hospitals. The number of patients under treatment was 70. On the 10th instant there were two fresh cases. The total mortality was seven—one outside the city and six in hospitals. The patients remaining under treatment were 63.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,337, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,135, making a total of 6,472 persons. Departures by sea 716, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 5,435, making a total of 6,151 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 321 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. on Monday.—Arrivals by sea 1,721, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,197, making a total of 5,918 persons. Departures by sea 973, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,940, making a total of 4,913 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,005 persons.

SUICIDE OF LIEUTENANT GREENE.

ACCORDING to a Colombo telegram, received here yesterday, Lieutenant Greene, of the Royal North Lancashire Regiment, who was well-known here and in Poona as a sportsman, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, on Saturday night. He had been at the local races in the afternoon, and had ridden a horse which came in second. It is feared that he had lost money and was consequently troubled about money matters. An inquiry into the cause of death was held, and it was found that Lieutenant Greene committed suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind. The funeral took place on Sunday, and was characterised by full military honours. Mr. Greene, who joined the army in 1892, was but 23 years of age.

SUICIDE OF AN UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER.

CUTTING HIS THROAT WITH AN OLD BOTTLE.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at her Majesty's Common Prison, Oomercarry, touching the death of Fakeer Mahomed Shahboodeen alias Fakeer, aged forty years. The deceased was an under-trial prisoner, on a charge of having caused grievous hurt to his kept mistress Maina, by cutting her nose, and also of having stabbed a Goanese, named John De Souza, a cook in the service of Mr. Hiscock, a bakery-keeper of Clare Road, Byculla. It appears from the evidence that all under-trial prisoners including the deceased are allowed to receive their food from outside the jail. On Friday evening, the father of the deceased brought his son's food in the jail together with a bottle, containing his tea, which was emptied into another vessel, and the empty bottle was placed outside the trial yard. On the following morning the medical officer of the prison noticed the empty bottle and drew the attention of the convict warder, who was on duty at the gate, to the same. It is supposed that he (the convict warder) picked up the bottle and having brought it inside the trial yard, placed it there, whence the deceased got possession of it unobserved. The jailor, on going his round on the following morning, noticed the deceased lying in a pool of blood with the broken pieces of the bottle, lying on the floor by his side. His throat was severely cut, and there was a wound on the abdomen. The deceased was alive, but was unable to speak. The jailor summoned the hospital assistant, who removed the deceased to the jail hospital, where he subsequently died. The hospital assistant in his evidence deposed that he was informed of the occurrence by the jail havildar, and he accompained him into the trial yard, where he saw the deceased lying as stated above. There was an incised wound about five inches long on the abdomen, and another bleeding wound across the throat. The deceased recovered consciousness a few hours after admission, and remained in that state until late at night, when a relapse took place and he died subsequently. The hospital assistant was of opinion that death was due to the shock following a cut on the throat with a piece of broken glass. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 6.

THE time has come when the nasturtiums are all flowers and no leaves—do you know that time in the hills? crisp sunlight every morning without ever a gray exception, and strange little birds about the garden with odd single notes. Burning bushes of chrysanthemums, and every wavering blue line of the ranges between this and the snows, drawn sharp along the sky. A very sudden going of the bright afternoon, and a very noticeable coming of an evening wind, with a nip in it, a good hour before the lights come out along the Mall. "It begins to get late so early now," says Major O'Grady, R.E., buttoning himself into his over-coat at six precisely. Also one sees new faces on the Mall, with temporary enquiring look, people who have come up on short leave for a breath of October air, and let it be known with some defiance, that they don't mean to make any calls. From all over India these late visitants come, some points surprisingly far off to seem worth while for ten days or a fortnight. But in Simla it is always difficult to say what is worth while—sometimes the mere hour spent in cordial dining or tiffining will repay infinite pains. Another welcome indication of the autumn is the arrival of those beloved twins, the chikor and the junglemoorghy, in the market. Simla diet is vastly monotonous, and this year unusually lacking in both excellence and variety. The supply seems unequal to the growing demands of the station. Fowls and ducks are scarce, poor and dear, beef uncertain, mutton good, but there is something peculiarly boring about sustained mutton; fish has been almost unprocurable, and has too often tarried unduly on the way up the hill, while vegetables, looking back, seem to have been mostly beans and brinjal. The apple and the pear of Kulu have been constantly with us of late, it is true, and they are ameliorations not to be lightly mentioned, while a neighbour of mine, whose permanency I ever pray for, has sent me every morning, for consideration, pound measures of plums and apricots and figs. One day Simla will be a paradise of goodly fruits, but the culture is still in its infancy. My neighbour, for instance, has only a few seers daily to sell, and can supply this kind only.

You have already learnt by telegraph the amount at which the probable cost of the military operations on the frontier is now estimated. It is a distinct relief to know that it is put as low as three and a-half crores of rupees by competent authority, and, considering the advanced state of preparation for the Tirah expedition, and the extent to which the trouble is now localised, it is not unreasonable to hope that the figure will not be largely exceeded. The cost of mobilisation per man, of course, increases rapidly for each additional column called out, since the larger the force employed the wider the circle that has to be indented upon alike for regiments, transport, and supplies and the greater the distances to be traversed. It is not possible, therefore, to institute a sum in rule of three and to say, that because one expedition, extending over so many months, and consisting of so many men, cost so much, another, and larger expedition, will cost a proportionate amount more. Still less can the ordinary individual attempt to weigh the data upon which the calculations are based. This much, however, it is permissible to say, that if the military authorities complete the business without spending more of the tax-payers' money than the amount now mentioned, the campaign will have been about the most economically managed upon record. This it bids fair to be in any case, and the fact has no doubt not been lost sight of in the selection of Sir George White to fill the coveted post of Quarter-Master-General at home.

This reminds me that it is my part to chronicle the numerous farewell entertainments which Simla has provided during the last week to mark its appreciation of the fact that before another season comes round it will have lost the presence of the Commander-in-Chief and Lady White, whose kindly hospitality and genial unpretentiousness has done so much to endear them to all classes of the community. First there was the dinner at the club, at which Sir George made a speech, which was, perhaps, too literally reported, so far as its references to the frontier were concerned, though the martial spirit it breathed carried all its hearers away with it at the time, and recalled rather the officer whose dashing courage won him the Victoria Cross in Afghanistan, than the responsible military adviser of a power, whose purse is ever scantier than its legitimate needs. Then there was the lunch at Annandale, and the reception at Snowdon, both characteristic of the popularity which has been very richly deserved.

With these exceptions Simla has been comparatively unenterprising of late, the fact being that there has been too much work for the officials who are still here, to leave much time for frivolity on their part, and our autumn visitors have hardly had time as yet to inaugurate very much for themselves.

THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS AND THEIR WAYS.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following statements:—"It is high time the Government of India called the Collector of Customs in Bombay and his satellites to book. The facts of the case to which we now desire to call attention have come under our own observation. Some heavy baggage belonging to a passenger returning from leave in England was shipped direct from London by a well know firm of shippers to the care of a Bombay Agency, to be forwarded up-country on arrival. The baggage consisted partly of new goods, and partly of wearing apparel, almost all of which had been worn, and much of which had made the voyage home. The London shippers, in sending the invoice to Bombay, valued the new goods at their actual cost price in London, and made what was a fair estimate for the rest. Nothing was heard of the baggage by he owner for some days after it was due, and on enquiring by telegraph he was informed that the Customs authorities had made a fresh valuation, which exceeded that of the London shippers, and that the Customs declined to deliver up the baggage until duty was paid on the basis of the new estimate. The amount was inconsiderable, but this is not the point. The owner thereupon telegraphed to pay under protest, and again he was informed that payment under protest was declined. There was nothing left therefore, but to give up the baggage or to pay what the Customs chose to ask. In the meanwhile, we understand, a list purporting to enumerate all the articles of the wearing apparel was forwarded to the owner, with the values estimated by the Customs authorities appended. The manner in which this remarkable document was drawn up may be judged from the following items recorded:—

1	Piece 4 yds. × 18" wide common duster cloth	... 2 0 0
1	Old Ladies (sic) Straw Hat	... 2 0 0
1	Old Baby's (sic) drawers	... 1 0 0
1	Ladies Silk blouse (old and much used),	... 4 0 0

Now with regard to this extraordinary procedure, and this equally extraordinary list, there are one or two questions to be asked. Do the revenue authorities believe that the valuation made by a London firm of shippers is less likely to be accurate than one made by the author of such a list as that from which we have made the above extract? As a matter of fact the owner of the baggage in question states that some of the articles entered as new were not new; others entered as old were new; and the valuations of the new were invariably wrong. Then, again, is the owner in such a case to be compelled to accept such a list as an accurate enmeration of the contents of the baggage? In the present instance a box was opened—no reference having been made to the owner for the keys—and a list of contents made out by the Customs House authorities which was by no means accurate or complete. If the missing articles had disappeared on the way through the Customs House, what means of redress had the owner? Or what redress has he if new articles of apparel have been soiled and spoiled in passing through the fingers of the greasy babus of the Customs House? The whole procedure is so grotesquely arbitrary, inquisitorial and absurd that we can hardly believe it to be invariably followed, and it need hardly be said that in the case of baggage which a passenger brings with him it is not followed: his baggage is usually passed with out even being opened if the owner certifies that the contents consist solely of wearing apparel for the voyage."

MESSRS. A. SCOTT and Co., are exhibiting in their Banking Department at Rangoon a facsimile of the output of free gold from the Choukpazat Gold Mine since the formation of the company a year ago. This consists of thirteen solid bricks weighing 923oz. Troy, and represents a value of Rs. 56,000, a very fair return for the first venture of the sort in Burma. Besides this output of free gold, i.e., obtained by ordinary stamp milling, we understand that the Company purpose erecting a Cyanide plant to utilise the large quantity of "tailings" left over by the above process and which is known to be even more auriferous, though the metal is more difficult of extraction.

THE POONA MURDERS.

DAMODHER'S CONFESSION TO THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

HOW HE WAS TRACKED.

THE confession Damodher Chapekar made to the police two days after he had been under police surveillance at Poona was of no value in the eye of the law as evidence of his guilt, but the one recorded by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Friday, stands in an altogether different category, and is enough in itself to secure a conviction. Of course, the self-incriminating story told by Damodher, nearly a fortnight ago, has been followed up; various people mentioned by him as having seen him or talked to him have been found, and their statements go in every case to corroborate the details given by Damodher. But it is believed in well informed circles, that apart from his own confession, it would have been almost impossible to have established a sufficiently strong chain of circumstantial evidence to lead to the conviction of this remarkable man. The fact that the confession has been recorded in Bombay goes to support the general belief that not only the trial, but also the magisterial investigation will take place here instead of Poona. Damodher was taken back to the Deccan capital on Saturday, and as the offence was comitted there, he will remain in the custody of the Poona authorities unless and until an application is made to the High Court for the transfer of the case to Bombay.

Damodher was taken to Mr. Hamilton's bungalow by Mr. Superintendent Brewin, with whom was Mr. Roshan Ali, of the detective police, and two sepoys. Mr. Brewin proposed to remain in the room while the confession was recorded, but the Magistrate thought that it would be best not to lay the confession open to the construction of the defence at a subsequent stage as it was made in the presence of the police, and more or less under their influence. He, therefore, decided to ask Mr. Brewin to retire. The police officer raised the objection that the prisoner might take it into his head to add to his other glories by rushing upon the Magistrate and attacking him. Mr. Hamilton did not see much fear of this, and decided that one police sepoy should remain in the room during the time he was making the record, but no police officer.

Damodher has only a slight acquaintance with the English tongue, but as the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate is a proficient Mahratha scholar, the services of an interpreter were not required, and Mr. Hamilton recorded the confession in his own hand. The Criminal Procedure Code insists that all self-incriminatory statements made by a person awaiting trial to a magistrate shall be entirely voluntary. In accordance with the spirit of this provision, Mr. Hamilton allowed Damodher to make the statement in his own words, and only intervened to keep him to the point, or to take him back to it when he strayed from it.

The statement of the prisoner in all essential details corresponded with the account of his doings given in our paper a week ago, though there are some minor-points in which that reproduction of the confession to the police differed from the more carefully given narrative of Friday last. For instance, it appears that Damodher's brother, Balkrishna, did not stand with him at the gateway of Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the fatal night. He stood further on near the yellow house, formerly occupied by the late Hon'ble Mr. May Melville, just beyond which the murders were committed. Damodher alone stood near the gateway, and when he had recognised Mr. Rand's carriage and its occupant he ran behind until he reached the place where his brother was stationed. It would be interesting to know whether any of the crowd of people who were congregated at the gateway noticed this conduct on his part. Balkrishna was stationed near the yellow house for the express purpose of covering the retreat in the event of discovery, and his only object in shooting Lieutenant Ayerst, who was in the next gharry, was to escape the detection which he feared had been made, when he heard Mrs. Ayerst's cry of alarm.

The two brothers paid a visit to the scene of the premeditated murder on the previous day to arrange their deadly plot. Singular corroboration of Damodher's statement to this effect has been supplied. He states that a number of children were playing in the stream near the culvert on the Ghaneshkind road, and that he and his brother told them they ought not to play in the water like that. Some of these children have been sought out by the police, and they remember having been thus reproved by two Brahmins answering to the description of Damodher and his brother on the day before the sahebs were murdered. It appears from the confession that at this preliminary visit the conspirators made up their minds to commit the crime when Mr. Rand was on his way to the banquet at Government House. They were somehow or other delayed, and arrived at the place through the fields just in time to see the carriage enter the gateway of Ghaneshkhind. Had they been five minutes earlier the banquet and subsequent reception would either not have been held or would have lost for everyone all interest and pleasure. As it was, the Jubilee festivities were at an end before the plot was carried out. It does not appear that, romantic as Damodher's disposition is, he had cherished any intention to add to the sensational features of the tragedy by committ

the attack on Professor Velinkar ; the firing of the University pandal were all circumstantially confessed by Damodher, who freely declared the motives for each of these crimes. All of them were, as he thought, for the benefit of his people, excepting the tarring of the Queen's statue, which he did because he was an enemy of the British Government. When he applied to join the Cavalry they told him that they had no company of Deccani Brahmins ; and when he offered to raise a company of at least 400 horsemen in and around Poona they spurned his proposals. It was because of this he became their enemy. The members of the Reform party were attacked on account of their desire to introduce innovations into Hindu life ; and he assaulted Professor Velinker because of his Christianity.

The confession was so circumstantial and detailed that although given in the most unemotional manner, it occupied three hours of the Magistrate's time. At its conclusion Mr. Hamilton appended to it the customary statutory declaration, viz., "I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing, and was read over to the person making it, and admitted by him to be correct, and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him."

On the following day Damodher was taken back to Poona, where the police enquiries are being continued.

HOW DAMODHER'S CONNECTION WITH THE MURDERS WAS TRACED.

As we stated some days ago, the police officer to whom the credit is due that the murderer of Mr. Rand has not remained undetected, is Mr. Superintendent McDermott, of the D. Division. As far back as the beginning of August, when Mr. Tilak was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. McDermott saw Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of the Poona Police, who was in Bombay in connection with the case, and told him that for certain reasons which he specified he suspected that three Brahmins, who had murderously assaulted Professor Velinker, in August, 1896, were the men who committed the Poona murder. At the same time he made over to Mr. Guider a letter written in Balbodh characters, and bearing the Poona post-mark, and informed him that it was written by one of three assailants of the Professor Velinker. Mr. Guider asked Mr. McDermott to send him a description of the three Brahmins in question, and he accordingly did so. He also communinated his suspicion to Mr. Superintendent Brewim, and gave him a description of the men. Mr. McDermott was asked to trace out the three men and set some of his subordinates upon the task. Some days passed without their succeeding in doing so, and Mr. McDermott personally undertook the work. Learning from Poona that one of the men was a gymnast, he went to a Mahomedan gymnasium-keeper of Falkland Road, and asked him for the names of all the Poona and Bombay Brahmin gymnasts that he knew.

The Mahomedan supplied Mr. McDermott with the list, and it included the names of the three brothers Chapekar. He told the officer that these three men were in Bombay, and stated where they lived, and also the *Talimkhana* they were accustomed to attend. Mr. McDermott at once sent for the keeper of this *Talimkhana*, which is situated in Fanaswady, who informed him that the brothers Chapekar had not been to the gymnasium for fifteen or twenty days previously. As the keeper was unable to assign any reason for their non-attendance, Mr. McDermott's suspicions were strengthened, and he came to the conclusion that this sudden cessation of attendance was due to their having received some news from Poona of what was in the air. On the following day Mr. McDermott sent for Damodher, and told him that he had information that he was a friend of a Brahmin, named Sathe, who was wanted by the police. Damodher said that he knew the man, and that they had learnt Sanskrit together in Poona. He stated he did not know where Sathe was living, and said that he had last seen him, six weeks ago, at Ramwady Naka. Mr. McDermott told him to go home, and to return at 4 o'clock with definite information as to the man's whereabouts. Damodher returned at the appointed time, and stated that Sathe was living in the house of two English-speaking Brahmins, at Fanaswady.

Mr. McDermott sent for the two men, and they admitted that Sathe had been living with them for the previous six weeks, but had left on the previous night from the Vicooria Terminus for Kurjat, en route for his village of Karad. Mr. McDermott at once communicated this information to Mr. Brewin, who was then in Bombay, and gave him all the information he had obtained in regard to the Chapekar brothers. A police Jemadar, with one of the two English-speaking Brahmins, was despatched to Karad, and Sathe was arrested ; but, as previously stated, he has since been released, as no connection was established between him and the Poona murders. Mr. McDermott was all along convinced that it was not Sathe, but the Damodher brothers, who were connected with the murders, and although Professor Velinker was unable to identify Damodher as one of his assailants, Mr. McDermott still held to the view that he was guilty of this outrage also. He sent word to Mr. Brewin to go to his bungalow, so that he might show him Damodher and Balkrishna. Mr. Brewin called on the following morning, but Mr. McDermott was away from him, being engaged in another important case. On the following day he sent Damodher to Mr. Brewin's house, and he was taken to Poona where he made confession of his complicity in the crime of which Mr. McDermott strongly suspected him for fully six weeks before.

PROPOSED SOCIAL CLUB AT THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue your correspondent stated, among other things, that "the Portuguese community," at Thana, intended to open a library and reading room for the "Native Christians." I may at once say that the "Portuguese community" in this town is restricted to the cooks and butlers of the few officials who reside here, and these could not be expected to be possessed of sufficient literary aspirations to start a library and reading room. The proposed Literary and Social Club is being started by the Bombay East Indians of this place, and they mean it, though primarily, for the members of their community; for any one who is inclined to take advantage of the benefits which, it is hoped, it will confer on the people of Thana, irrespective of caste or creed. Every support should therefore be given by the inhabitants of the place, and the fact that the promoters of the institution are East Indians should not, I hope, be a drawback to its success.—Yours, &c.,

PROMOTER.

THE BRIGHTON OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Might I suggest that Government, the Bombay Municipality, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway should put their heads together and arrange for suitable dwellings on the islands and highlands in and around the harbour of Bombay. A branch line of Railway could easily be laid at the most convenient place on the G. I. P. Railway for the "Brighton of Bombay." There might also be a boat service when the weather permitted. In the monsoon, of course, the Railway could alone be used. This would relieve the city of its present congested state *re* houses for the better class of our citizens ; and put Malabar Hill and Bandora completely in the shade as regards salubrity of climate. Seeing the bungalows would no doubt prove a good investment, a large building society might be established to undertake the work and complete the whole business in two or three years. The present Government scheme could also be gone on with to extend the land about Bombay, but no houses could possibly be built there for some time to come.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 11. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE streets of Luton were recently the scene of serious disturbances consequent upon the preaching of four young Mormon missionaries from Salt Lake City and Utah. The leaders of the religious sects in the town set themselves the task of combating the doctrines of the Latter-day Saints by holding rival meetings in the square, and on one hand might be heard a Mormon setting forth the articles of Utah belief, and on the other enthusiasts of Nonconformity charging the disciples of Brigham Young with trying to induce women to emigrate to Salt Lake City. Late one night the Mormons were forced to beat a retreat, but their flight had to be affected amid a shower of stones. They reached their lodgings in safety, but before dispersing the crowd pelted the doors and windows.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

QUITE a contrast to Saturday's game was the match last evening. There was no shouting, and very little appealing, and the game throughout was closely contested. At one time it looked as if the Gymkhana would win, but their opponents had showed much better combination, and won by one goal to *nil*. At the end of the first half nothing had been scored, and the only goal hit during the game was somewhat lucky. The Durhams are undoubtedly a good team and it will take something clever to beat them. They have a very good combination of forwards and their backs are fully up to the game. For the Gymkhana, Vines, Economo, Hudson, Moore, and Du Boulay played a most excellent game, but want of practise told against them, and the holders of the cup were defeated. The following were the teams :—

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.—Goal—Col.-Sergt. Harper ; Backs—Qr.-Master Sergt. Whan and Lce.-Corpl. Lloyd ; Half-Backs—Capt. Cook, Lieut. Davis, and Pte. Stewart ; Forwards—Lce.-Corpl. Good, Boy Kruse, Col.-Sergt. Robson, Sergt. Lamworth and Sergt. Hilly.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Goal—Garwood ; Backs—Lyall and DuBoulay ; Half-Backs—Moore, Hudson, Richardson, Fischer, Economo, Stephens, Vines, and Thacker.

The game started at 5 p.m., the Gymkhana defending the Bandstand Goal and the Durhams the Cooperage end. From the start the local team took the ball down and attacked, but were well kept out, the ball eventually going behind. From the twenty-five bully the Durhams took the lead, and taking the ball well together, Good put in a hot shot from within the circle, which Garwood stopped well. The ball being returned up the field, Fischer got possession, but was well stopped by Davis when he looked dangerous. The ball was returned down the field and went behind. From the twenty-five bully Vines got hold and took the ball well up the field, but had sticks given against him. From the free hit the ball was returned by Du Boulay to the left wing, and Fischer and Economo put in some good work. They lost the ball, however, and it was returned down the field. Hudson stopped, but had kicks given against him. From the free hit nothing resulted, the ball going behind. The Durhams continued to attack, but, though the Gymkhana failed to clear their lines, they prevented their opponents from scoring. At length from a twenty-five bully the Gymkhana forwards got away, and Vines, Fischer and Economo putting in some good passing, took the ball up to the Durhams' goal circle and there had a penalty bully given to them. The Durhams, however, got the ball away and Robsen ran down the touch line all alone. He had sticks given against him when he might have scored, and the Gymkhana goal was saved. Just after the free hit half-time was called, nothing having been scored.

On changing ends Bombay at once assumed the offensive and secured a corner. From the hit the ball went behind. The Durhams got the ball from the bully, but Lyall saved well, and play was again taken to the Durhams' circle where it looked as if Bombay must score, but the Poona men managed to rush the ball out, and transferred it to the Bombay end. After some give and take play Samworth shot from outside the circle, Garwood somewhat foolishly stopping the ball from entering the net. He hit it out, but it was stopped by Hily, who scored the first goal for his side. From the bully in the centre Economo got away, but was well stopped by Davis and the ball returned to the centre of the field where sticks was given against Bombay. The ball was returned from the free hit, and the Durhams nearly scored, but Garwood kept the ball out really well, a corner resulting. From this corner hit the Gymkhana man naged to clear their lines and the ball was sent into touch at the half-way flag. From the throw in the Durhams had sticks given against them, but managed to return the ball from the free hit. Economo stopped it, but the Durhams got through, hitting too hard however, it went behind. From the twenty-five bulry the Gymkhana got away, but Thacker got off side at the critical moment. From the free hit the Durhams got the ball, and time was called just as they got it into the Bombay twenty-five, the Durhams thus winning by one goal to *nil*.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on Friday, says :—It has quietly leaked out that Mr. Plowden has, at last addressed his Highness, and asked for an interview. Many are the conjectures that have been made as to the outcome of this visit, and no doubt there will be a terrible upheaval of the powers that be, but it is wisest to "bide a wee" and make no comments just yet. Prior, however, to the receipt of the Resident's letter, his Highness had appointed a Commission to enquire into, and report upon, the financial condition of the State, and one meeting has already been held. The members of the Commission are Nawabs Sir Kurshid Jah Bahdur, K.C.I.E., Sir Asman Jah Bahdur, K.C.I.E., Shahab Jung Bahdur, and Rajah Kishen Purshad Bahdur (the Peshkar), his Highness himself being the President. This is a wise proceeding, and it is hoped that much good will result from it. What is naturally causing a great deal of curiosity in some, and anxiety in others, is that his Excellency the Minister has been wholly excluded from this Committee—perhaps this will be explained after the interview between his Highness and Mr. Plowden. That several changes are to take place there is no doubt. By way of preface to the contemplated changes it is rumoured that Imad Nawaz Jung, the Commissioner of Customs, who has proceeded on six months' leave to Australia, has been told that he need not trouble to return to his Highness' Dominions again, as his services are not required by the Government. Such is to be the quietus of a few others also.

The Futteh Maidan put on quite a gala appearance, yesterday, on the occasion of the Gymkhana Sports of the Regular Troops, the second of its kind since Major Afsar-ud-Dowla has taken command. The stewards for the occasion were Major Gough, Captains Bayley, Abdulla Beg, Osman Yar Jung, and Plunkett, and Dr. Ahmed Mirza—Captain Cary, the officer who first introduced Gymkhana sports in Chudderghaut—doing the duties of starter. In addition to the popular Commander and the Officers of the Brigades under his command, there were present several ladies and gentlemen from Secunderabad and Bolarum, and a sprinkling of Nawabs, Rajahs, and civilians from Chudderghaut.

The following were the events :—

1st Event.—"Trotting Race."—Horses with regulation saddle and bridle to be ridden by officers. A horse breaking into a canter to turn round right-about and start trotting again. Distance—round the course. First in to win. Prize—riding-whip.

Winner—Sirdar Pran Sing. Horse—Balaklava. Rider—owner. (There were 24 entries.)

2nd Event.—"Hitting a polo ball through flags mounted on bicycles."—Prize—(not decided.)

Winner—Mr. Ahmed Ali Beg Khan. (Four entered).

3rd Event.—"Driving competition for dog-carts, to drive over a course marked off by posts." Prize—a driving whip.

Winner—Captain Abdoolla Beg. (Eleven competed).

4th Event.—"Tandem Race."—Competitors to ride one horse and drive another in front. Distance—round the course. Prize—a riding whip.

Winner—Mr. Ahmed Ali Beg Khan. (Nine competed.)

5th Event.—"Dressing Stakes."—On the word 'Go' competitors to ride to a point where chairs will be placed for them, take off coat, collar, and tie (not a made up one) and place them on the chair, bearing the competitor's name, ride round the course and back to the chairs, re-dress, fasten on a button-hole, and finish. First past the winning post properly dressed to win. Prize—A Scarf pin.

Winner—Mr. Kuladar. (18 competed.)

6th Event.—"Trotting Race."—Standing on horses. Open to N.-C. O's and men. Prize—Rs. 5.

Winner—A man of the Golconda Brigade.

7th Event.—"Jumping Competition for Horses."—Prize—a riding whip.

Winner—Mr. Abraham. (17 competed).

8th Event.—"Camel trotting Race."—Distance—round the course. Gentlemen riders—Camel breaking into canter to turn round and start again. Prize—Rs. 5, to go to the camel-keeper.

Winner—Mr. Gardiner. (7 competed.)

9th Event.—"Elephant Race."—Competitors to ride and drive themselves. Mavut will be allowed only to walk with the elephants. Distance—¼ mile. Prize—Rs. 5, to go to the Mavut.

Winner—Mr. Ahmed Ali Beg Khan. (7 competed.)

10th Event.—"Mule Race."—Distance—round the course. Prize—Rs. 5, to go to the syce of the winning mule.

Winner—Mr. T. Gardiner. Mule—Gaitee More. Owner. (12 competed.)

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TERRENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR PERTAB SINGH is to join General Lockhart's personal staff as aide-de-camp.

COLONEL E. H. WILSON, who has been commanding the troops at Peshawar during the Mohmand expedition, returns to Rawalpindi as Colonel on the Staff.

MR. G. THOMSON, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, proceeds home on a year's furlough in March preparatory to retirement. He will be succeeded by Mr. A. Meredith.

A MAN of the Northamptonshire Regiment fell down the khud on the way from Fort Lockhart and was killed. He was buried at Hangu on the night of 3rd instant.

THE Sind Cavalry reliefs this cold season have been modified as under :—The 5th Bombay Cavalry go from Quetta to Fort Sandeman, the 6th Bombay Cavalry from Jacobabad to Quetta, and the 7th Bombay Lancers from Fort Sademan to Jacobabad.

LAST week's famine returns show a reduction of 265,000 in the number of persons receiving relief. A decrease occurred in every province, except the Central Provinces and Berar. Out of 1,381,000 persons still on the lists one half are in the Central Provinces and one quarter in Bombay.

PRIVATE BURKE, E Company, Yorkshire Regiment, while bathing in the Indus at Khushalgarh, was washed away by an eddy to a distance of 3,000 yards, but he was saved by the Superintendent of the bridge of boats, who was fortunately on the spot with two or three boatmen.

A MEETING of the Caledonian Society of Calcutta will be held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the 15th instant to receive the report of the committee, to elect a new committee for the ensuing year, and to arrange for the St. Andrew's dinner.

THE Jubilee service at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Friday afternoon, was celebrated with much pomp. There was a record attendance, every available space being occupied. Over 250 voices took part in the singing. The service was most impressive.

COLONEL JOHN ROBERTSON, C. I. E., vacates the post of President of the Simla Municipality on the 21st instant. Colonel L. I. H. Grey, late Commissioner of Delhi, who has been appointed to succeed him, is now on his way out from England, and will take up the post early in November.

THE following appointments have been made :—Major Davison, 2nd Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar District, during Colonel Gwatkin's absence with the Tirah expeditioo ; and Captain Johnston, R. H. A., to act as Assistant Adjutant-General, Sirhind District, until Colonel Babington returns from leave. Captain Cole, 11th Bengal Lancers, to act as D. A. A.-G., Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Captain H. Hudson on field service.

LIEUTENANT R. A. MILLWARD-JONES, 4th Dragoon Guards, died at Murree on the 6th instant, from abscess on the liver, and was buried the following day in Murree cemetery. He had been in Lady Roberts' Home for the past three months. He was a very promising young officer and a general favourite in his regiment, and his death will be deeply regretted by all ranks. Captain the Hon'ble W. Wrottesly and Lieutenants E. P. Cant and K. E. Money represented the regiment at the graveside.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma shortly leaves Maymyo for Rangoon. The result of his stay there will be, it is said, that a portion of the Secretariat will spend in future several months each year at the new sanitarium.

BOMBAY and Goa are declared infected ports by a notification of the local Government of Burma, and a fresh set of rules for quarantine against plague for the medical inspection, isiatoion, observation and surveillance of infected or suspected persons is also published, to have effect from the 18th inst.

LIEUTENANT R. A. MILWARD-JONES, 4th Dragoon Guards, who died at Murree on the 6th instant, from abscess on the liver, and was buried the following day in the Murree cemetery, had been in Lady Roberts' Home for the past three months. He was a very promising young officer, a general favourite in the regiment, and his death will be deeply regretted by all ranks. Captain the Hon'ble. W. Wrottesley, and Lieutenant E. P. Cant and K. E. Money represented the regiment at the grave side.

THE latest available figures of the rice exports from Rangoon bring us up to September 29th, and show how heavily India has drawn on Burma during this famine year. The exports of rice from Rangoon to India from January 1st to September 29th were 461,405 tons as against 36,423 tons during the corresponding period of last year. In a normal year nearly half Rangoon's export of rice goes to Europe ; the Straits and China taking most of the other half. This year India has taken more than Europe, the Straits and China together. The export to Upper Burma is also abnormally large, but less than one-fourth of the amount sent to India.

A REEL of the first batch of cordite manufactured at Kirkee was recently despatched to England for trial, and although it is too early yet to speak of its reception by the War Office chemists and the Woolwich experts, there is every reason to anticipate a favourable verdict. The tests in India, both chemical and ballistic, were most satisfactory, and those who witnessed them are confident that the cordite will meet with the approval of the English authorities.

LAST year the number of foreign ships trading to British India diminished in almost exactly the same degree as British vessels. In 1895-96 2,115 British (not British Indian) ships entered at British Indian ports ; the following year the number was 1,789. The number of British Indian sailing ships increased during the same period from 363 to 921, while the foreign traffic went down from 693 to 550. The number of foreign ships trading to British India fluctuated considerably from 1892-93 to 1896-97.

A RESOLUTION by the Government of India on the working of the Mints in 1896-97 states that the imports of gold were again heavy, though somewhat less than in the previous year. The exports of gold also declined slightly. The net imports amounted to 309,365 ounces, valued at Rs. 2,29,10,383, against 322,623 ounces, of the value of Rs. 2,52,59,524 in the previous year. The net imports of silver were less than those of the preceding year by about 1,089,000 ounces, and the value of the silver was less by about Rs. 72,62,000. The total value of the copper coinage was Rs. 17,69,000 against Rs. 8,20,625 in the preceding year. This large increase, which represents an additional coinage of over 50 million copper pieces, was entirely due to the heavy requirements of the pice at famine relief works. This unprecedentedly large and at the same time urgent demand was energetically met by the Calcutta Mint, the outturn of which was raised to over a million pieces a day, or more than double the outturn on the last occasion (1884-85) when the mint was put on overtime.

WITH regard to Mr. Guthrie, who has recently been appointed the Amir's agent in Europe, in succession to Sir Richard Martin, and who passed through Lahore some three or four months ago, and has since been airing his freshly acquired knowledge of Afghanistan in the London press, some particulars of his appointment have lately reached the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Our contemporary says it appears that the Amir, wishing to change his agents, was thinking of applying to Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, and also had actually entered into treaty with a firm of Delhi merchants. Chaudhri Sultan Muhammad Khan, however, the Amir's Meer Munshi, who has always supported English interest in Afghanistan, persuaded the Amir to obtain tenders from a London firm through his London agent. The firm selected was that of Mr. Guthrie's, who travelled out to this country to ratify the agreement, and it is to be supposed that it is some of his consignments that are at present lying under embargo upon our frontier.

AMONG the other particulars in which the Burman differs from the Bengali it would appear that he is not, like the latter, a lawyer by instinct. "It seems difficult, if not impossible," writes the Magistrate of Bassein, "to get Burmau magistrates to understand the difference between a false case and no case. If they think the case false *qua* the accused, they classify it as false, irrespective of the fact that the offence with which the accused was charged was actually committed, and therefore is a true case. Probably quite half the cases shown as false should be classified as true." Let us hope the Burman Magistrate will improve, and in the meantime console ourselves with the reflection that half a loaf is better than no bread.

A FRENCH doctor writes to the *Progres Medical* that he has discovered a new disease. He names it Theatre Sickness ; and, as the philosophic German remarks, we must here distinguish between sickness subjective and sickness objective. It is the latter form which Dr. Mortiocle has before him ; the real bodily malady, first cousin to vertigo montium and twin sister to mal de mer. He says that in their details sea-sickness and threatre-sickness are very much the same ; they take their victim entirely unawares, they come when we mean to be happy, if only they would let us, and they spare neither the fasting man nor the full. Moreover, the mal de theatre is especially deadly to our wives and daughters after a square meal—edisti satis atque bibisti, after which you go to the theatre and faint. As to the symptoms, they first appear when we have gazed long at the stage, and more commonly in tragedy than comedy ; then "we turn giddy, lose consciousness, fall into a deep faint, and in perverse cases end by death." Such is theatre-sickness, which our rude forefathers would have called a common fainting fit, and ascribed to a heated room. The remedies, too, seem not unfamiliar. When men feel theatre-sickness coming on they are to forget all consideration of locality, and put their head between their knees ; ladies are to recline with their feet at an acute angle above their heads. But (as the *Pall Mall Gazette* acutely observes) a theatre where the men's heads are all bowed with woe, and the ladies have their feet in the air, will be a strange mixture of the mournful and hilarious

A MONUMENT has been unveiled at Hauterives to the late General de Miribel, the well-known soldier who died in 1893. It is the work of M. Marquet de Vasselot, and represents the general standing bareheaded, the fore-finger of his left hand resting upon a map displayed upon the trunk of a tree, and his right arm is extended pointing to some strategic position in the distance. Those who have seen the monument agree that it is a very striking representation of the famous soldier, who distinguished himself so much in the war of 1870, and in the subsequent re-organisation of the French Army. The Minister of War was represented by General Zede and General Voisin, Jamont, Renouard, and many others were present to do honour to their late comrade in arms.

A SINGULAR innovation is reported from Russia. Henceforth in the Corps of the Guard and the troops at St. Petersburg a certain number of cavalry and infantry men selected from each regiment are to be trained in gunnery. The object of this is to provide, in case of severe loss in the artillery, a supply of trained men to take the places of those who fall. This year at Krasnoe Selo several batteries exclusively composed in this way were formed. The batteries were, of course, of a temporary character, and were merely constituted for the special training. We do not know how time can be found for this work, but if the Russians can manage it the result will doubtless be worth the effort.

AN astonishing feature of John L. Sullivan's nomination for Mayor of Boston is not the candidacy, as both American Congresses and British Parliaments have had ex-pugilists elected to membership, but the support the ex-champion boxer is receiving. One of Mr. Sullivan's strongest assistants is the *North-Western Christian Advocate*, which is described as an influential Methodist organ. The following is from Mr. John L. Sullivan's election address : "If I am ever Mayor of Boston or any other town, does anybody think there would be any bribery with my knowledge ? No man ever said he could bribe John L. Sullivan, and the alderman that ever tried to get anything past me would be an ambulance case, no matter what dude critics might say. I'd find places for small children to play. I'm no Socialist—I've handled 1,000,000dol. in my time—but it makes me tired to see a city spending millions on paths for horseback and bicycle riding, and hollering anarchy if any man asks for land that children can have fun on. If you want to stop the growth of thieves treat poor little children right. Make them think that somebody has an interest in them, and don't let them grow up with a feeling that the world is down on them. Any man that drives away a boy for playing baseball on Sunday, or any other day. I'd just chase a block or two myself, to show him how it feels. If I am ever Mayor of Boston my motto will be : 'Treat the poor right. Give the under dog a chance. Tax the man who can afford to pay. Help the poor women and girls that will be mothers of the next crop of citizens. Scare the thieves. Do everything in the open.'"

DR. CALLIONZIS, of the Medical Faculty of Athens has transmitted to the *Anjou Medical* an interesting account of his work during the Greco-Turkish War with the Greek Red Cross Hospital, and that of the faculty. After the battle of Domokos he had charge of 103 wounded, of whom 96 were Greeks. Conservative surgery gave excellent results, and not a single limb was amputated. Complicated fractures were perfectly cured. Concerning one case the doctor gives some particulars. The wound was inflicted during the panic of Good Friday, when the Greeks fired upon one another by a Grass rifle, and the writer takes occasion to remark that this weapon causes more serious injuries than the Martini or the Mauser. In the case referred to, the bone was fractured into numberless pieces, and though some fragments were removed, the union of the parts was perfect, the limb resumed its use. In all, 163 wounded were tended, but no limb was removed, and no case ended fatally, while there was not a single ulterior complication, except in two instance of erysipelas afterwards contracted. Dr. Callionzis atributes his excellent results to the application of antiseptic bandages on the battlefield. The means at hand were imperfect, but very few wounds became infected. Indeed, of 2,600 wounded upon whom the Greek surgeons reported in their early statistics, there were only ten cases of amputation. Dr. Callionzis accordingly claims a new triumph for the antiseptic system applied in the field. Wounds of the members were most frequent, and those of the abdomen few, owing doubtless to the fact that the wounded in these latter cases generally died before help could reach them. It was in this way that the commander of the Philhellenic legion died.

VIEWING the growing importance of devising some means of increasing our reserve land forces without resorting to conscription, a correspondent of the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle" suggests that all persons in the civil employ of the State should be under obligation to serve in the Volunteers up to a certain age. He does not propose to apply this rule to those already in the State's service, but would enforce it on all future candidates as a governing condition of their employment. As most of them have to pass physical as well as clerical examinations, the effect would be to augment the citizen army by several thousands of highly qualified members. But we do not quite see (says the "Globe" how an obligatory system would work in cases where civil servants have already quite as much work as they can conveniently get through. It would be a far better plan, while fulfilling the same end to make it obligatory on every civil servant to have passed, say, two years under strict military training. They would never forget what they then learned, while, being in regular employment, it would be easy to lay hands on them in any national emergency. This way of solving the problem would not involve any extra outlay by the State, not even if it were found necessary to give the men, in relays, a few days' training every year. On the other hand, nothing could better serve to raise the Navy and Army in popular esteem than making them the sole channels for admission into the subordinate grades of the Civil Service. The field for recruiting would also be enlarged, a matter becoming of more and more moment every year.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were present :—Messrs. Ardaeir Framji Unwalla, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serrai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darashah Rabanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinshaw B. Master, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dr. Farduuji Nasarwanji Bisni, Messrs. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji Cama, Kaikhosro Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kalabhai Lalubhai, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Dr. Karasji Edalji Dadachanji, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Land, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mir Aun Ali, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Dr. Nanabhai Naoroji Katrak, Messrs. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, Drs. C. H. F. Underwood, and Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Rao Saheb Vishairao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Hajee Yusoof Hajee Esmail.

The Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani was called to the chair.

TRADE IN SHEEP AND GOATS.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 25th August, as under :—"That, with reference to letter to the President, dated 9th November last, from Emam Balla, Kokuch Hasan, and other fadiaries, asking for licenses to trade in sheep and goats at the DaLisle Road sheep market, the Standing Committee beg to report that the Commissioner states that the whole of the 50 pens in DaLisle Road market are fully occupied. That in May last the applicants applied to the Commissioner to be allowed to sell sheep in the open at the rear of the market, but that their request was refused. Enquiries to the interests of the holders of the pens. That applicants were informed that if any of the pens fell vacant, it would be open to them to bid for them at the auction sale. That an auction sale of all the pens was arranged for in the month of September last, but on a representation from the occupants the sale was deferred to 1st July next, when, owing to the unsatisfactory state of business in Bombay on account of the plague, it was impracticable to hold the sale, as an auction would only have resulted in loss to the Municipality. That the sale has been fixed for October next, when, as the applicants have been informed, they will be at liberty to bid for pens."

It was resolved to reply to the applicants in terms of the Standing Committee's resolution.

PRIVATE MARKETS.

The next item on the agenda was a resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 1st ultimo, that letter to the Secretary from the Deputy Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to their resolution, No. 4753, of the 16th August last, and with the expression of the Standing Committee's opinion that the amount levied from Mr. Dhondiba Krishnaji in respect of his private market, Parel Road, should be Rs. 640, as previously proposed by the Commissioner.

The Corporation resolved that Mr. Dhondiba's solicitors be informed that the fee should be Rs. 640.

LOADING OF KUTCHRA CARTS.

The Corporation recorded the report by the Health Officer regarding the loading of cutchra carts, as asked for by them.

Mr. Wacha called the Commissioner's attention to the complaints made to him by residents of Mandvie Ward when he visited the same. The complaints were that the dust bins were overflowing with rubbish and filth, but were not emptied for days together. Mr. Wacha also wished to bring to the notice of the Commissioner a fact which he observed, namely, that some women, rag-pickers, were collecting groundnuts from among the heaps of rubbish to be sold at the nearest shop for re sale consumption by poor people. Care should be taken for the sake of public health that eatables were not picked out from kutchra.

THE REMOUNT STABLES.

The next business before the meeting was a letter from the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated 11th September last, stating that Government has been in correspondence with the Government of India in regard to the removal of the remount stables from the Kennedy Sea Face, but, owing to the difficulty which has not yet been overcome, of procuring a suitable site elsewhere, new arrangements cannot be made during the current year ; stating that the Government of India are making further enquiries, with a view to placing the stables in the suburbs, and that his Excellency the Governer hopes that a satisfactory settlement may soon result.

Mr. Kabraji proposed that the letter be recorded. He hopes that the Government of India would soon find an eligible site for the stables, which disfigured the beautiful site on the Kennedy Sea Face, and which were an eyesore to people visiting the locality.

Dr. Dinshaw Master remarked that the Commissioner might compel Government to remove the nuisance in the same way as he did the private individuals putting up cattle and horse stables which he considered were a nuisance.

After some further discussion, the letter was recorded.

SUBSOIL WATER.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. Viegas moved : "That the Corporation are of opinion that systematic weekly observations on the levels of subsoil waters in each mortality district of the city should be taken with a view to ascertain the connection, if any, between these levels of subsoil waters and the mortality of the district. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to, in consulation with the Executive Health Officer and Executive Engineer, inform the Corporation whether such information could be obtained by taking the levels of the waters in the existing wells in the different districts, or it would be necessary to sink observation-pits for the purpose. That, should the sinking of observation-pits be considered necessary, the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation the probable cost of such observation-pits."

Mr. K. N. Kabraji seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. Viegas moved, in accordance with a notice of motion :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to add an extra column to the Annual Municipal List showing therein against the names of owners the names the gomastas by whom they may have been recommended for service." In support of his motion, Dr. Viegas said that it was absolutely necessary for them to know how many Municipal servants were employed on account of their fitness and ability, and how many were brought there by other means. The addition of an extra column, he submitted, would not be an increase in the expenditure for printing.

The Chairman thought that the motion was *ultra vires*, but before ruling it out of order he wished to hear members on the point of order.

Several members having spoken to the point of order, the Chairman ruled the motion *ultra vires*, remarking that under the Act the Corporation had no right to direct the Commissioner to make the addition, as was proposed, as it was tantamount to interfering with the rights of the Commissioner vested in him under the Act.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

ENGLISHMEN AND MUSALMANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "Hyderabad Chronicle" has drawn the attention of the followers of Islam to the *unique* practice of a local Church of England in the Nizam's capital, in the shape of special invocation on behalf of H. H. the Nizam, when repeating the Litany. Mahomedans rejoice to feel the balm applied. This is as it ought to be. Reciprocal well-wishing will beget affection. The above fact in itself is sufficient to prove the tolerant spirit of Englishmen there. But when one comes to contrast this with the other rancorous vapourings the world has been recently treated to, the statement that there are Englishmen and Englishmen is truer than ever before. The Amir has also lately shewn by words and deeds to the non-Moslem world how a Moslem can keep faith. Treachery is not a doctrine of Islam. England need never fear for the allegiance of the Indian Musalmans. Now that the designs of Russia are prominently coming to the front it behoves England—the greatest Mahomedan Power—to be prepared to check the ambitious and aggressive Bear. British pluck and Mahomedan "fanaticism," another word, in my opinion, for enthusiasm of the highest kind, ought to be adequate to cool the military ardour of our northern neighbours.—Yours, &c.,

SHAIK KHALID YUSUF.

A CURIOUS solution of the eternal servant question, which has had its share of notice during the present newspaper-discussion season, was suggested the other day by a lady correspondent of the *Times*, who recommended housekeepers harassed by the perennial problem to try the rather heroic remedy of employing Armenian refugees as domestics. The experiment (says the *World*) would doubtless prove an interesting one, and the alleged willingness of the potential Armenian servant to accept small wages may help to commend it in quarters where thrift is "an object." But, on the other hand, there would be an obvious difficulty in the not unimportant matter of "character from last place," which would hardly be met by a general certificate of national merit and virtue from the *Daily Chronicle* or the author of the "Purple East." Nor is it certain that the Armenian might not prove perverse enough to prefer, like Tom Hood's sempstress, to be "a slave, along with the barbarous Turk," after due experience of the possibly uncongenial work of domestic service in a strange land.

SURAT NEWS.

OUR Surat correspondent, writing under date October 9th, says :—A quarantine has this day been imposed at Rander, a small town on the other side of the Tapti, for a period of ten days owing to the plague in Surat. Passes will be granted to Rander people coming into town for business by the plague authorities.

Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to suppress the plague, has been promoted by Government to the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. For the past few months his work is made infinitely more trying and laborious, and in his promotion Government has but fitly rewarded his services.

Jam Saheb, a Mahomedan from Bombay, is engaged by the Municipality to work as a disinfecting Inspector. Mr. Moore has written to the Commissioner, N. D., expressing his desire to order disinfection of all houses in Surat.

Dead rats were found in the Judge Court premises here. The court houses are being disinfected by men of the P. W. Department.

Mr. Jagannath Bhow, Sheristedar, District and Sessions Judge Court, died after some months' illness at Broach. His post is temporarily held by the Court's Nazir.

The local Municipality has unanimously resolved to return Mr. Burjorji Nusserwanji Vakil, Pleader, High Court, as a Municipal representative on the Chorasi Local Board.

Twenty-four out of 44 candidates at the Second Grade Public Service Certificate Examination

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. EDDY, the American meteorologist, well-known for his experiments with kites in observing the atmosphere, has invented a "vistascope" for enabling a person on the ground to view the country as though he were raised above it. He attaches a mirror to a kite and reflects a picture of the country below on a semi-lucent screen. The observer lying on his back on the ground with his feet to the landscape to be viewed, looks with a telescope at the screen of the kite, and sees the reflection of the country. When the kite is only 150 feet high the image is very distinctly seen; but at the 300 feet the swaying of the kite makes it indistinct. Obviously, the device might prove useful in military reconnaissance, especially from beleaguered positions unprovided with balloons.

The "Physiologie et Pathologie de la Respiration Nasale," by Dr. Mendel, recently published in Paris, will be of much help to doctors and other students of Rhinology, the science of the nose. The book shows the scientific importance of breathing through the nose. It has been observed that children and athletes with obstructed noses, who breathe with the mouth, are not so strong and capable as those who breathe through the nose. Asthma is also apt to arise from oral breathing. Moreover, it has been discovered that maladies of the nose have an intimate relation with the general health. The explanation of these and other facts has been given by recent researches, which are set forth in the new book, as well as a description of the ingenious Rhinometer of Dr. Mendel.

In trying to escape from the hot air of cities in summer we look for a place high above the sea level, because we know it is cooler. Scotland is good because we get both sea and mountain air there. In hot countries holiday resorts 5,000 to 10,000 feet high are popular because, though nearer the sun, the air is dryer and cooler, owing to its absorbing less heat than the thick, moist air of the valleys. But the heat of the sun is greater at these heights, and there is a greater difference between the temperature of sun and shade. Hence in winter at Davos, for example, a patient can enjoy a sun-bath in a sheltered spot.

Captain Borteux, of the Brazilian Navy, has invented a submarine camera for photographing the sea bottom, which appears to have advantages over those hitherto brought out. Objects ten feet distant can be photographed very plainly. The light is supplied by an electric lamp, and the camera is watertight.

The Compagnie des Chemins-de-fer du Nord has introduced a postal motor car or "automobile" on some of its lines for carrying the mails more quickly than the ordinary trains. It is driven by a Serpollet steam-engine. It is also expected that the new locomotive car will be useful for "light trains," that is to say, the transport of few passengers and goods. Such an invention might be useful on our own outlying railways, and the light railways of the Highlands and Ireland in course of construction. It can do over forty miles an hour.

In the Department of the Dordogne in Southeastern France, part of the old Auquitaine of Cesar, human skeletons have been found in caves and holes, notably, the Cro-Magnon cave, along with flint weapons and the bones of the reindeer, and other animals confined to Northern Europe. This Cro-Magnon race were evidently ignorant of the use of metals, and in much the same, or perhaps a lower, stage of culture as the American aborigines before the coming of Columbus.

They were not, however, of the glacial epoch, for the mammoths, mastodon, cave bear, and hyena were then extinct. This Cro-Magnon type of skeleton has also been found at Engis, in Belgium, and in different places between Alsace and the Atlantic Ocean. French anthropologists have identified the existing population of the Dordogne and some of the neighbouring districts as chiefly of this prehistoric race. They are different from the other Mediterranean and "Celtic" or Alpine, and "Teutonic" types of France. The head is longer and narrower than other long-headed French types, yet the face is broad. The nose is straight, the complexion dark, and the hair grows low on the forehead. They are of a good height, and intelligent, rather keener, in fact, than the somewhat heavy, broad-headed "Celt," whose temperament resembles that of Matthew Arnold's Teuton, and is a more or less complete contrast to that of his Celt. Without being handsome, they are not at all bad-looking. Ranke asserts that this type is also found in the mountains of Thuringia, and Virchow has described a type in the Islands of Holland very like it. There is another patch of it in the Landes and in Brittany at Lannion, as well as in the island of Oiron, off the west coast of France, a home of Pierre Loti, who probably numbers this race among his forefathers, and may derive some of his nomadic and aboriginal propensities from them. They are also found in North Africa and the Canary Islands, where they were represented by the Guanches.

The electric cabs are doing very well, and if there be an occasional breakdown, that is nothing unusual with horse cabs. Their introduction will tend to clear our streets, for one of them takes up little more than half the room of a cab and horse. They are seemingly safer on the whole than horse vehicles, and they must be a convenience for the driver, who can now run his cab against the kerbstone and leave it. Quite recently one of the New York electric cabs came to a dead stop in the street, and there it would have remained until the cabby got down and gave it a "shove behind" had not a clever French electrician been among the "fares." He looked into the matter, found that the "safety fuse" in the electric circuit had burst, and, whipping out a cake of chocolate from his pocket, unwound the tinfoil from it, and substituted it for the burst foil of the safety fuse, thus restoring the circuit, and allowing the cab to proceed. Moral: Cabbies should be provided with safety fuses, or fares with chocolate.

The "Electrician," for last week compares the English patent of Signor Marconi for a wireless telegraph with the apparatus exhibited by Dr. O. J. Lodge, F.R.S., at Oxford in 1894, and at the Royal Institution. From the illustrations given it would appear, as we have stated before in this column, that Marconi cannot claim the general idea of his telegraph, but has shown considerable merit in bringing it into a working shape. He has now increased the range of his signals to 12 miles, and hopes to cover 40 miles ere long.

According to Mr. G. F. Wright, an American geologist, the gold of the Yukon surface diggings is the result of an immense amount of disintegration of rocks by ice and water. That of Klondyke is probably of local origin, and the work of streams. The rich placers are on small streams, from 30 to 100 miles from the Yukon. He is afraid there will be terrible hardships there next winter.

The "Chemical News" for September 10th is a sort of guide book to the various courses of chemistry at all the British Universities and colleges. The writer refers to the superiority of the Germans in technical chemistry, and mentions that in Germany there are 4,000 technical chemists, who study chemistry from a purely scientific point of view. Their labours are, of course, a great help to the chemical and other trades.

A simple experiment for determining the source of the rays from a "focus" tube is described by Dean Molloy in the Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society. Dr. Molloy took a deal board measuring seven inches by five, and into it drove fifteen slender nails in three rows of five; this was attached to the back of a fluorescent screen mounted on a stand so contrived as to allow of the apparatus being revolved in a circle about the focus tube, with the screen always tangential to the circle. By noting the directions of the shadows of the nails, the exact position of the source of radiation could be determined. On adjusting the focus tube so that the central nail pointed towards the platinum plate in all positions of the screen, it was found that *this* nail gave only a black spot for its shadow, the shadows of the other nails radiating symmetrically from this spot as centre. It followed that the source of radiation was in the line of the central nail produced, and was thus shown to be at or about the centre of the platinum plate. Dr. Molloy then proceeded to determine the size of the area or radiation by means of a pin-hole image, and found it to be an irregularly circular ill-defined patch about a quarter of an inch in diameter, coinciding with the patch which first begins to glow when the current is turned on.

Steel when heated to 430 deg. Fahr., and plunged in cold water, turns a very pale yellow colour, when heated to 460 deg. and similarly quenched straw yellow, 500 deg. brown yellow, 530 deg. light purple 550 deg. dark purple, 570 deg. clear blue, 610 deg. pale blue, and when heated to 630 deg. Fahr. blue tinged with green.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is roughened, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 9.

Pocock, Lt, Bo, 19th Bo I, from leave, from England.
Maukelow, Lt, Bo, 1st Wilts Regt, on duty, from England.
French, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Aden.
Fox, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, from England.
Blackwood, 2nd Lt, Bo, 9th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Abadie, 2nd Lt, Bo, 9th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Davidson, Surgn Major, Bo, I M S, off furlough, from England.
Wickham, Lt, Bo, Ordnance Dept, off furlough, from England
Hosley, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, on duty, from England.
Peay-Smith, 2nd Lt, Bo, Unattached List, on duty, from England.
Way, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, from leave, from England.
LeMesurier, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, from England.
McNaught, Surg Capt, Bo, A M S, off leave, from England.
Enthoven, Major, Bo, R A, on promotion, from England.
Hill, Major, B, Inspr of Gym, on tour.
Hitchins, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, on duty, from England.
Calvert, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, from England.
Sitwell, Lt and Adj, Bo, 2nd R I Rifles, off leave, from England.
Davie, Lt, Ms, Royal Scots, from leave, from England.
Luzard, Brig Genl, Ms, Staff, on leave, from Wellington.
Walpole, Capt, Bo, R E, from leave, from England.
Aothorpe, Major, Ms, 19th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Hopkins, Lt, Ms, The Seaforth Regt, from leave, from England.
Eustace, 2nd Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Pearson, Major, Ms R A, to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Dowell, Capt, Bo R A, from leave, to Quetta.

OCTOBER 8.

Lugard, Brig Genl, Ms, Staff, on leave, to England.
Hildebrand, Lt, Bo R E, on duty, to Deolali.
Tinley, Major, Bo, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.
Gardiner, Lt, Bo, S Lanc Regt, to join, to Aden.
Davidson, Surg Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Mahableshwar.
Corwan, Capt, Bo, 25th Rifles, on duty, to Kohat.
Steel, Surg Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from England.
Pocock, Lt, Bo 19th B I, from leave, to Poona.
Sitwell, Lt, Bo 2nd R I Rifles, from leave, to Poona.
Way, 2nd Lt, Bo 2nd Durham L I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th October, 1897.

1. The drills for the week will be as follows:—
(i) Squad drill.—Wednesday the 13th at 6-30 p.m., and Thursday the 14th at 5-15 p.m. Full in at Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.
Members of all companies are requested to attend.
(ii) Cyclist section drill.—Wednesday morning at the same hour and place.
2. Government Resolution No. 7404, dated 6th October 1897 is published for information:—Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps,—Honorary Chaplain Thomas Hutchison Greig, resigns his appointment.

By order
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th October, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.—This (Tuesday) morning at 6-45, and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarter.—To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
2. There will be instructions in laying after drills at Byculla, and on Tuesday morning at the Fort—Nos. 1 of Subdivisions are reminded that no one who is not qualified is allowed to lay a gun at practice. A member of each Subdivision should be detailed for practice in laying in addition to the No. 1.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October, 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission:—Lieuts J C C Angelo, 20th Bengal Infy, and J Frizelle, 10th Bo Infy.

The Hon'ble Mr A Cadell, C S I, is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 19th Oct 1897.

The services of Lieut E Codrington, of the Indian Staff Corps, Asst Commr, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Asst Commr.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut R B B Howe, 6th Regt of Madras Infy, employed on famine duty in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

The services of Lieut C H D Lyon-Campbell, 2nd Battn, Cheshire Regt, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr, Central Provinces, for employment on famine duty.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt H L Showers, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd (offg 1st) class and Asst Political Agent in Zhob, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 9th Oct 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Honry Lieut Col H H Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan, Bahadur, of Cooch Behar, G C I E, 6th Bengal Cavy, is attached to the Staff of Major Genl A G Yeatman Biggs, C B, as orderly officer.

Lieut A C Wall, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt (offg) wing officer, 43rd Gurkha Rifles Regt of Bengal Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 28th Jan 1896, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut W N Lushington, R I Regt, offig wing officer, 3rd Regt of Bengal Infy, 17th June 1898.

In G. G. O. No. 982 of 1897, Lieut A. R. C. Savile should have been described as a Second-Lieut.—Second-Lieut Savile will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the 1st Jan 1896, subject to H M's approval.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Surgn Capts to be Surgn Majors—H R Woolbert, M P, F R C S, G H Baker, T Grainger, M D, J R Adie, M B, A C Younan, M B, A W Alcock, M B, and J M Cadell, M B.

Surgn Majors to be Surgn Lieut Colonels—S J Thomson, R N Campbell, M B, E Brander, M B, C M, F R C S, F C Chatterjee, M B, C M, and G A Emerson, M B.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn Majors to be Surgn Lieut Cols—C H Bennett, M D, W H Thornhill, M D, and J E Report, M B.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn Majors to be Surgn Lieut Cols—H Adey, A W F Street, D S O, H P Jervis, D C Davidson, J C H Peacock, and K S Narayan.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.—Bengal.

Sergt H Pepper, serving in the office of the Qrmr Genl in India, is granted the temporary rank of Sub Condr whilst employed as Head Clerk of the 1st Divis on Office, Main Column, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Bengal.

Sub Condr A T Pearl, on probation, Asst Overseer, Small Arms Ammunit on Factory, Dum Dum, seconded, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 6th June, 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

20th The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy—Jemadar Salih Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Abdullah to be Jemadar, vice Arcola, promoted Subadar Major, with effect from the 16th April 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Ghazipur Light Hors.—Surgn Major W G P Alpin, M D, I M S, to be Surgeon Major, with effect from the 30th Sept, 1897, vice Sedgefield, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Second Lieut G G Gordon to be Capt, vice Webb, resigned.

Nagpur Vol Rifles—Second Lieut R McG Spence resigns his commission, with effect from the 2nd Sept 1897.

2nd Cadet Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifles—Second Lieut W Hancock to be Lieut, vice Dozey, promoted.

Oudh Vol Rifles—Second Lieut J F Williams to be Lieut, with effect from the 1st Oct 1897, vice Pardew, deceased.

Naini Tal Vol Rifles—Lieut J S Meston to be Major, with effect from the 27th Sept 1897, vice Petre, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Mainpur Vol Rifles—Capt P W E Watts, Unattached List resigns his commission, and E H Cooper, Gentl, to be Second Lieut, vice Hickley, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comdr C W Hewett, R I M, Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, is appointed Port Officer, Karachi, with effect from the 20th Sept 1897, vice Comdr T G R Finny, Royal Indian Marine.

Comdr W Ayes, R I M, offig Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 29th Sept 1897, vice Comdr C W Hewett.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of 2nd Lieut H J Hasiam, R E, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Punjab, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, for employment on Field Service.

Mr W E Knight, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Assam, is reverted to the substantive rank of Asst Engr, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st May, 1897, and is repromoted to Ex Engr, 3rd grade temporary rank, with effect from the 31st May, 1897.

In continuation of Govt of India, Public Works Dept, Notification No. 311, dated 25th Aug, 1897, it is hereby notified for general information that the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has, in Despatch No 81, Railway, dated 2nd Sep 1897, accorded sanction to a total expenditure of Rs 1,96,15,89, exclusive of rolling stock for construction of the Godhra Ratlam State Railway, adistance of 113½ miles.

Mr W F O'Donoghue, offg Exmr of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India for twelve months, under Article 340, Civil Service Regulations.

Mr J B Bradon, offg Depy Accts Genl, Public Works Dept, for inspection duty, is appointed to officiate as Exmr of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, October 6,)

Mr J A Craven, Depy Magte and Depy Coll, Alipore, Jalpaiguri, is transferred to the headquarter station of the district of Purnea.

Mr C H J Cave, offg Depy Magte and Depy Collr, is posted to the district of Jalpaiguri, and is appointed to have charge of the Alipore subdivision of that district.

Mr T R Godfrey, offg Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Purnea, is transferred to Jamtara, in the Sonthal Parganas district.

In supersession of the order of the 18th Sept 1897, Mr F P Dixon, Asst Magte and Collr, Chittagong, is appointed to have charge of the Barh subdivision of the district of Patna.

Mr J Clark, I C S, on leave, who has lost lien on his appointment, is appointed to be a Jt Magte and Depy Collr of the first grade. Mr Clark is also appointed sub pro tem to be a Magte and Collr of the third grade.

Mr C J S Fauider, Magte and Collr, Dacca, on furlough, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Midnapore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W R Bright, or until further orders. Mr Fauider is also appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

The services of Mr H Lus n, offig Junior Secy to the Board of Revenue, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr H J McIntosh, offig Magte and Collr, Bhagalpur, is appointed to act as Junior Secy to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E H C Walsh, or until further orders.

Mr R S Greenshields, I C S, on furlough, is appointed to be a Magte and Collr of the second grade, and to be Magte and Collr of Rajshahi. Mr Greenshields is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magtes a d Collrs.

Mr M G D Graham, Dist Supt of Police, Murshidabad, is allowed furlough for two years, under article 340b of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The Rev J F F Smith is appointed temporarily to act as Chaplain of Darjeeling, with effect from the 27th Sept 1897, or from any subsequent date on which he may join his appointment.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR EDWARDS'

Restores the Hair. Promotes the Growth. Arrests the Fall. Strengthens the Roots.

Preserves the Hair. Renders it Beautifully Soft. Removes Dandruff. Allays all Irritation.

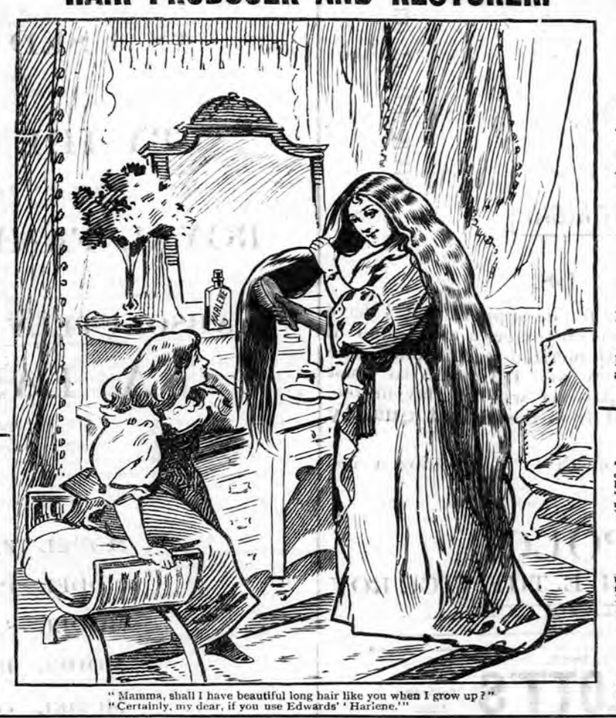
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED.
FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING.
A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE"

produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents its falling off or turning grey.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.



"Mamma, shall I have beautiful long hair like you when I grow up?"
"Certainly, my dear, if you use Edwards' 'Harlene.'"

STOPPED THE HAIR FALLING.

"Miss COONEY, Basin View, Fair Hill, Galway, Ireland, is much pleased with the 'Harlene,' and has recommended it to her friends. It has quite stopped the falling of her hair. Please be prompt in sending present order."

PROVED IT HERSELF.

"30 Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill.
"DEAR SIR.—I am delighted to add my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your hair tonic. I never could have credited the effects of 'Harlene' had I not myself proved them.
"I am, yours truly, KATHARINE RAMSEY.
"P S.—You may publish this, and I will always recommend it if applied to."

A DOCTOR'S OPINION.

"Berkeley Lodge, Gipsy Hill,
"Upper Norwood, S.E.
"Dr. Bishop has used two bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene,' and feels that it has had a good effect, and is encouraged to use more. Please send two bottles for money enclosed."

THE WORLD-RENOWNED Remedy for Baldness

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes; Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any Metallic or other Injurious ingredients.

Edwards' "Harlene" Preserves, Strengthens, and Invigorates Children's Hair! Keeps the Scalp Clean, and Allays all Irritation.

QUITE BALD.

"12 Grove Street, Retford.
"DEAR SIR.—I have much pleasure in stating that your 'Harlene' is the best I have ever used. I have tried several other so-called restorers, but to no purpose. I was quite bald on the top of my head, but, thanks to your wonderful 'Harlene,' I have a good head of hair now after six weeks' use. You may include this with your other testimonials.—Yours respectfully,
"ARTHUR BLANCHARD."

VERY GOOD.

"44 Third Avenue, Queen's Park.
"DEAR SIR.—Mr. Holcombe has recommended me to use the 'Harlene.' I had some from him for a trial, and I think it is very good. I have recommended it to my friends. Enclosed Postal Orders for 14s. 6d. Please forward to Mrs. RENDALL, as above."

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"Ackworth Moor Top,
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"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Stores all over the World; or sent direct on receipt of Postal Orders.

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PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

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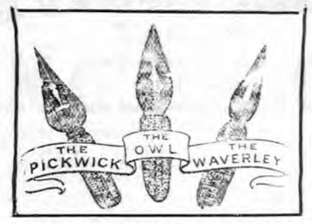

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
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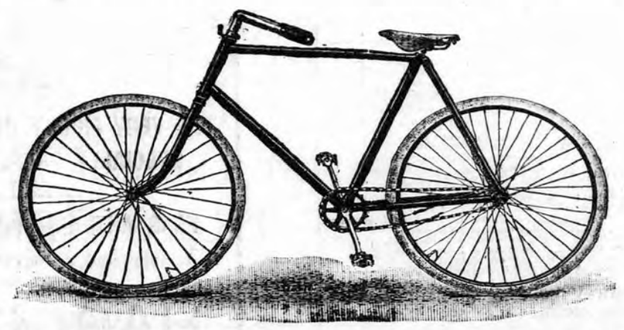

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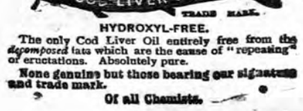

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